

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2230.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6d.



1. Heavy Going

2. Joining the Herd.

3. An Awkward Spill.

4. "Hold your 'oss, Sir!"

5. A Harbour of Refuge.

6. Rather Unpleasant.

WITH THE ROYAL BUCKHOUNDS: SKETCHES IN THE FIELD.—SEE PAGE 78.



## MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd inst., at St. George's Church, Penang, by the Rev. J. Walker, Colonial Chaplain, Robert Douglas Hewett, of the Penak Civil Service, eldest son of the late Thomas Douglas Hewett, of H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Sophie, second daughter of Leonard Wray, Esq., formerly of Ramsgate and Walthamstow.—By telegram.

On the 24th inst., at St. Peter's, Kibkley, Suffolk, by the Rev. Henry Joseph Muskett, M.A., Rector of Clippesby, Norfolk, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. W. English, M.A., Rector of the parish, Alan Swatman, youngest son of the late Rev. John Collett Reynolds, Rector of Holton St. Peter's, Suffolk, to Julia Muskett, only child of T. W. Etheredge, Esq., of Kibkley, Lowestoft.

## DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., at No. 14, Kensington Palace-Gardens, Helena Louisa Antrobus, second daughter of Edmund E. Antrobus, Esq.

At Rome, on Sunday morning, the 15th inst., Mary Isabel, the beloved wife of Luigi dei Marchesi Vanni-Pasqua, and younger daughter of the late James Lindsey Brougham, Esq., and Mrs. Davison, of Haddesley House, Selby, Yorkshire, aged 35.

On the 22nd inst., after a few days' illness, at his residence, 44, Portland-place, W., Hugh Henry Robertson-Aikman, of Ross and Broomelton, Lanarkshire, and of New Parks, Leicestershire, in his 63rd year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 12th inst., at 5, Chester-place, Hyde Park-square, in his 82nd year, Martin Schlesinger, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at Green Park, Bath, the residence of her son-in-law (Rev. Henry Denning), Charlotte Eliza, widow of the late Major-General Henry Dunn O'Halloran, third daughter of the late James Robertson, Esq., and niece of General Sir Frederick Williams of Kars, Baronet, G.C.B., &c., aged 58 years.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 4.

## SUNDAY, JAN. 29.

Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.  
Morning Lessons: Job, xxvii. 1, Matt. xvi. 1-24. Evening Lessons: Job xxviii. 1, or xxix. 1; Acts xvii. 16.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Irons; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., the Dean of Carlisle.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Ven. Archdeacon Cheetham; 3 p.m., Canon Barry.

## MONDAY, JAN. 30.

King Charles I. beheaded, 1649.  
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. Frederic Harrison on the Real Value of Mechanical Invention to Civilisation).  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Cuthbert E. Peck—Across Iceland by the Springsandir Route).  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses).  
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Analysis of Potable Water).  
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

Partridge-Shooting ends.  
Institute of Chemistry, anniversary, 5 p.m.  
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.  
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

## THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

Candlemas.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. N. Moseley on Corals).  
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.  
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. James Sully on the Phenomena and Causation of Dreams).  
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Mr. O. Tepper, Major-General Benson, and Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald).  
Full Moon, 5.58 a.m.

## FRIDAY, FEB. 3.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on the Action of Molecules on Radiant Heat), 9 p.m.  
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Hugh Stannus on the Treatment of Sculpture with Architecture).  
Geologists' Association, anniversary and conversazione, 7.30 p.m.

## SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Pauer on Beethoven).

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## GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

The shifting combinations revealed by the kaleidoscope are not more varied than have been the political fluctuations in France during the past week. Almost every day there has been an apparent "crisis," owing to the differences between M. Gambetta and the Chamber of Deputies, aggravated by the Prime Minister's indiscretion and want of tact. The French are a severely logical nation, and in political affairs they have rarely recognised the wisdom and the safety of mutual concessions. They are now learning a lesson which has for several generations been an axiom of English statesmanship. When the Chamber, alarmed at the Premier's attitude and covert threats, chose a committee of thirty-three to report on the revision scheme, nearly every member of which was hostile to the *scrutin de liste*, a conflict seemed inevitable, and a coup d'état not impossible. The most flighty of Paris correspondents, confident as to the course of events although everything was fluctuating, predicted the overthrow of the Government, and the installation by Sunday next of a new Cabinet under M. Ferry or M. de Freycinet, or with all the outside leaders combined. Neither he nor other political prophets reckoned on the controlling influence in such emergencies of President Grévy, nor the impossibility of forming a stable administration with M. Gambetta, the country being still at his back, as leader of the Opposition. When matters had come to a deadlock—when the Committee almost unanimously vindicated the principle of unlimited revision as the inherent right of a Congress composed of the two Chambers, and pointedly condemned the substitution of "a personal will" "for that of the nation"—the retirement of M. Gambetta appeared inevitable. But the word compromise, so familiar when political exigencies have arisen in this country, has been heard and welcomed. A basis of reconciliation seems to have been found in the Premier's proposal of a limited revision of the Constitution, and in the proposal to postpone the *scrutin de liste* so as to satisfy the *amour propre* of the Chamber. If, as is probable, the Gambetta Cabinet should remain in office, it may yet, amongst other things, save the commercial treaty with England.

Serious troubles have arisen on the southern frontier of Austro-Hungary. For three years the two provinces which revolted from Turkey, and thereby precipitated the war between the Czar and the Sultan, have been under the Austrian yoke, and there is abundant evidence that the bureaucratic system imported into Bosnia and Herzegovina has altogether failed to conciliate their mixed populations. The territory virtually ceded to Austria by the Treaty of Berlin had to be conquered, and now has to be reconquered. In an unlucky moment the Vienna Government decided to apply the law of conscription to these half civilised and intractable races. Passive resistance has

been followed by concerted action, and has developed into an insurrectionary movement and a guerilla war in parts of Herzegovina and southern Bosnia, and the chiefs have gone so far as to unfurl the banner of autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan. While we hear of desultory conflicts all along the frontier of Montenegro—which little State has been summoned to the aid of its big neighbour—we are better able to estimate the gravity of the occasion by the mobilisation of the Austrian army, and the dispatch of regiment after regiment from the capital to the disaffected districts. A protracted campaign in this difficult, mountainous, and thinly peopled region would seriously impair the prestige of Austria, and might precipitate grave complications. The Montenegrins, despite their Prince, are in sympathy with the insurgents; Russia will hardly observe unmoved the progress of the struggle; Italian sympathies in favour of Austria, notwithstanding King Humbert's late visit to Vienna, are anything but cordial; and the Sultan must view with grim satisfaction the revolt of provinces which are still nominally under his sway.

In less than a fortnight the Parliamentary Session will open, and the extraordinary bitterness, amounting to rancour, of Opposition attacks on the Government fore-shadows a lively political campaign; unless, as Sir W. Harcourt declares, all this clashing of cymbals is more "sound and fury, signifying nothing." The Home Secretary derides the idea of a dissolution ventilated by opponents who, amid all their clamour, deprecate the return of the Conservatives to power while Ireland remains in its present critical condition. If, however, such violent diatribes as those of Lord Lytton, Lord Randolph Churchill, and, worst of all, the *Quarterly Review*, are to have any effect on public opinion, the question will arise—how is the country to be governed? Either the Opposition should deal with Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues in a spirit of fair play, and co-operate in carrying out such reforms as are necessary to the dignity, and even the existence, of Parliamentary Government, or they should candidly declare that, her Majesty's Ministers having lost the confidence of the country, the Conservative leaders are prepared to take their places. The legitimate outcome of the fierce criticism and invectives of recent recess speeches should be a vote of no-confidence in the Government; but these tactics the Conservative press, for obvious reasons, repudiate.

Intense interest has been felt as to the issue of the great political struggle in the North Riding of Yorkshire. In that important electoral division, which has a constituency of more than twenty thousand voters, the seat which became vacant by the death of Lord Helmsley has for three weeks been contested with extraordinary vigour. On the side of Mr. Dawnay were ranged not only the Conservative landed proprietors, but Lord Zetland, the Duke of Cleveland, and Earl Grey, who have been, nominally at least, adherents of the Liberal party, but are alarmed at the prospect of land reform. His opponent, Mr. Rowlandson, an occupier of the soil, has been essentially the tenant farmers' candidate, though he was well supported by the commercial interests that have their centre in the Cleveland iron district. The conflict terminated on Tuesday by the return of Mr. Dawnay, who, however, obtained a majority by only 386 votes upon a gross poll of 15,884 electors. Considering the enormous territorial influence brought to bear in favour of the Conservative candidate, that for more than fifty years the representation of the North Riding has been divided between the two parties, and that one Liberal sits for the constituency, the Conservatives have little reason for congratulation in holding the contested seat by so slender a majority. Their victory—if victory it can be called—has been dearly bought. To a large extent, the farmers of the North Riding seem to have voted for their own interests, regardless of their former alliance with a party that has given them nothing but empty promises; and should the Government have the opportunity of bringing forward measures for their relief, this ominous breach between the Tory landlords and their tenants will be further widened.

"Under which King, Bezonian"—is a familiar quotation that comes uppermost in surveying the prospects of the Opposition. Some days ago it was reported that the difficulty as to the dual leadership of the party had been adroitly solved by Mr. W. H. Smith. The late First Lord of the Admiralty had, it was announced, made arrangements for a banquet at his residence, at which the leading Conservatives of both Houses were invited "to meet Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salisbury." Hence it was inferred by keen-witted politicians that the priority of the right hon. baronet had been semi-officially acknowledged, and that henceforth his Lordship would "ride behind." Hardly, however, were congratulations on this happy solution of a perplexing problem exhausted, than it was intimated that the grand banquet had shrunk to the dimensions of "a small dinner party," composed of the members of the late Cabinet who may be then in town, "to meet Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote." This careful reversal of the two distinguished names has an evident purpose. The public are still free to choose between them.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A journey last Saturday to Messrs. Williams and Norgate's, in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, and the expenditure of a few shillings placed me in possession of a genuine and highly interesting Curiosity of Literature. What do you say to a Turkish Ambassador at a great Court in Frangistan translating into the tongue of the Hellenes a poem written by an Italian Giaour in the fourteenth century? Such is the ΔΑΝΤΥ Ο ΔΑΗΣ ΜΗΤΑΦΡΑΣΙΣ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΜΟΥΣΟΥΡΟΥ: otherwise Dante's Inferno, translated into Greek verse by Musurus Pasha, D.C.L. To be sure, the distinguished Ottoman diplomatist is a Christian Greek, born at Constantinople of Cretan parents; and is a master not only of his vernacular Romaic, but of the language and literature of ancient Hellas. Yet it is strange, passing strange, to read in lieu of one's familiar "Nel mezzo del cammin," &c.,

Ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τῆς τρίβου τοῦ βίου τοῦτου.

Of course, one went at once to the "crack" passages, such as "E li parenti miei furon Lombardi" (Musurus, for the sake of quantity, translates "Lombardi" by the more mediæval than Attic Λογγοβαρδοί). I cannot quote the passage in its entirety for fear of the wrath of the compositors; yet I may entreat them to set up in Greek type the Pasha's rendering of

Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch' entrate.

It is

Ἀφες πᾶς ὧδ εἰς ὡν πᾶσαν ἐλπίδα.

Musurus' "Hades" will be, doubtless, carefully picked to pieces by our Academic Hellenists—the pages have delicious broad margins for the scribbling of notes and queries upon—but I prefer to regard the work as a curiosity indirectly bearing on the Eastern Question; and I will place the Inferno of the deathless Alighieri, translated by Musurus Pasha, lovingly on a shelf, side by side with the strangest edition of Dante in the original that I have yet acquired. The text is founded on a manuscript of the Fourteenth Century, with the commentary of Guiniforti delli Bargigi, and an introduction by the advocate G. Zacheroni, who published the work in exile at Marseilles in 1838, and prefixed to it a sardonic dedication to Pope Gregory XVI. "To you, Holy Father," writes the rancorous *avvocato*, "do I inscribe this edition of a poem descriptive of a region in which the Ghibelline has placed so many of your predecessors."

Mem.: The Holy Inquisition, aided by the Papal gendarmes, had seized a consignment of early copies of the Inferno, which the *Avvocato* Zacheroni had sent to Rome.

From Greek and Italian verse to Mr. Oscar Wilde the transition is very easy indeed. The *New York Herald* is full of delicious details of the reception in the Empire City of "the tall and æsthetic young man," as the *Herald* reporter calls Mr. Wilde. He has breakfasted with Miss Kate Field, President of the Co-operative Dress Association; and Miss Clara Morris, the celebrated American actress; and a few special guests, posed "while this uncommon young man" "ground the edge of his keen appetite." I should have dearly liked to see them "posing." And a certain Gloomy Chieftain (by the name of B.) should have been hidden in a horseman's coat, behind a screen, as Johnson was at Mr. Cave's dinner party, to mark the play made with the Blue Point oysters and the tender loin steaks.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Oscar Wilde "robed himself" to dine with Mr. "Sam" Ward at the residence of that genial millionaire in Clinton-place. I would sooner they had dined at the Brevort House, or Delmonico's, or at Pinard's in East Fourteenth-street, or, especially, at a rare old restaurant (in Lafayette-place, I think), whither "Uncle Sam" took us one night, and gave us some old madeira, half a glass of which produced at once in my mind the persuasion that I was the Adelantado of the Seven Cities, and that I had a galleon of my own, laden solely with quicksilver and pieces of eight, coming from Vera Cruz, and due, on the morrow morning, at Sandy Hook.

The hospitable board of the most accomplished Amphitryon on the American continent was "graced with a mammoth bed of flowers: the central part being composed of lilies of the valley." Two spotless "calla" lilies, tied together with a crimson satin ribbon, were placed by the side of Mr. Oscar Wilde's plate. "The flowers were the gift of the female admirers of the æsthetic young man." This is an extremely odd world.

The guests invited to meet "Our Mr. O. W." were very choice. The company included the Hon. William M. Evarts, one of the ablest lawyers in the Union and some time Secretary of State; Mr. Sidney Webster, a nephew of the late Daniel Webster, Mr. William H. Hurlburt of the *New York World*, the King of American journalists, a deep scholar and bright wit; Mr. W. R. Travers, a wealthy dilettante, I believe, and Mr. Stephen Massett, otherwise "Jeems Pipes of Pipesville." A rare gathering; but it wanted, say, "Heliogabalus and Jack the Painter" to make it complete.

The wines were as surprising as the guests. "The poet and æsthete commented upon the excellence of the Prince John Van Buren Malmsbury Madeira, which is the special pride of the host." I remember the late Mr. John Van Buren very well. He was the son of Mr. Martin Van Buren, Eighth President of the United States. His name is enshrined in one of the very earliest of the so-called "nigger" ditties—a song called "Zip Coon," which is nearly contemporary with "Jim Crow." The burden haunts me:—

Massa Van Buren die berry soon,  
De berry next President will be Zip Coon.

John Van Buren was a very handsome man, of strikingly aristocratic mien and manners. He was known in fashionable New York Society as "Prince" John, for the reason that, being a sojourner in England in the first year of her Majesty's reign, he had had the honour, at a ball at Buckingham Palace, of dancing with the youthful Queen of England. The Americans are an extremely odd people.

Says Mister *Punch* with respect to the "Clôture," "Object to it because it is French? So is Premier. But if we want good, forcible, colloquial English, why not call it 'the Shut-Up?'" Aye, jester; but there is no such noun substantive as "the shut-up," which is so much ungrammatical slang. It is true that we call the head of the Cabinet indifferently the "Premier" or the "Prime Minister;" but the French have no such term as "Premier" in their political vocabulary. M. Gambetta is, or was (for there is no knowing what may happen in France by the time this sheet goes to press), "Premier Ministre" or "Président du Conseil des Ministres." Were he spoken of as "le Premier" there would be a roar of laughter. People would be thinking of a "jeune premier" at the Vaudeville. "Premier" and "Prime," as we use them, are more Old Norman than modern French words. Thus, "premier Baron," "prime warden," "primogeniture."

Did King Charles II. (who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one) really make the remark that "English Bishops were not like the Bishops of other countries, because they were not at the head of their profession"? Such an ostensible quotation from the *dicta* of the Merry Monarch was made the other day by the Rev. Dr. Belcher at a public meeting held to protest against the continued imprisonment of an obstinate Ritualist clergyman. Dr. Belcher's statement moved the audience to "laughter and cheers." If the Second Charles really made the observation attributed to him, he was guilty of, for once, an extremely foolish utterance. Nor Bishops, nor Archbishops, nor Cardinals in Catholic countries can be said to be at "the head of their profession," seeing that the Head of that profession is the Pope.

On the other hand, here is a well-authenticated anecdote about an obstinate Bishop which I find in Elmes' "Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren." The great architect had an uncle, Dr. Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely and Registrar of the Order of the Garter, who having, as a staunch Royalist, incurred the displeasure of the Long Parliament, was immured in the Tower for nearly twenty years. Not long before the death of Oliver Cromwell that Prince went to dine with his son-in-law, Claypole; and at his table Oliver found young Mr. Wren, already famous for his attainments in the mathematics. After some little time, the Lord Protector, fixing his eyes on Mr. Wren, said, "You have an uncle who has long been confined in the Tower." "He has so, Sir," replied young Mr. Wren; "but he bears his afflictions with great patience and resignation." "He may come out if he will," pursued Oliver. "Will your Highness permit me to tell him this from your own mouth?" asked Wren. "Yes, you may," answered Oliver. And then he went away.

But when the overjoyed nephew related to his uncle the particulars of this interview, the good but obstinate Bishop replied, "with warm indignation, that it was not the first time he had received the like intimation from that miscreant; but he disdained the terms proposed for his enlargement, which were a mean acknowledgment of his favour and an abject submission to his detestable tyranny."

To the columns of a daily contemporary Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne contributes a fine piece of poetic frenzy on the Persecution of the Jews in Russia. I note in Mr. Swinburne's "cascading" lines these words, "by lying tongues adored." I was not aware till I read the Swinburnian effusion that adoration was an articulate performance. I always thought that it was one of attitude and gesture expressive of love, reverence, and worship. The position of "adoration" is minutely described by Mr. Anthony Rich in his "Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities." The body was slightly inclined forward and the knees half bent, while the right hand gently touched the object (say, the altar of the goddess) which was adored. The left hand was raised to the mouth and kissed, while it was waved in the direction of the venerated object. The movements in what the learned Rich terms the "pantomime" of adoration are exactly figured in a woodcut taken from Goriæus, in which a warrior is represented mutely adoring a statue of Victory.

Mem.: "Lying mouths" would be quite admissible, since the Latin word *adoratio* is derived from *ad os*.

Everybody remembers the famous assertion of a right to "the Pursuit of Happiness" contained in the American Declaration of Independence. That renowned composition would seem to have been "running in the heads" of the framers of a remarkable resolution unanimously adopted at an Anti-Liquor Traffic meeting recently held at the Townhall, Kensington. The meeting were of opinion that

The promised Government measure of reform will be vitally defective unless it confers on the localities a complete local option with regard to the discontinuance of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, in order that they may, if so minded, come into possession of those blessings of a social, moral, educational, industrial, and pecuniary nature which are enjoyed by places where no sale of intoxicating liquors is at present permitted.

If Kensington form a part of the Borough of Chelsea, the "old Court-Suburb" already possesses, so it strikes me, a large number of blessings of a "social, moral, educational, industrial, and pecuniary nature." With the blessings of Kensington Palace, the Royal Albert Hall and Memorial, the National Training Schools for Music and for Cookery, the South Kensington Museum and the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, to say nothing of the Brompton Oratory and the excellent Victorian and Elizabethan Schools in Sloane-street, South-Western London would appear to be exceptionally "blessed;" and as for "pecuniary" beatitude, only think of the millionaires who dwell in the Cromwell-road and at Prince's-gate!

There is another institution also in the south-west, wholly beneficial, and thoroughly meriting the best of good words. This is the Evening College for Women, in Queen-street, Brompton, a school established by that admirably useful association the Women's Education Union, of which H.R.H.

Princess Louise is president. The College, of which Mrs. K. Thornbury is superintendent, and Miss Louisa Brough secretary, gives systematic teaching in evening classes to women employed during the day. There is a circulating library open to members at the trifling charge of sixpence a term; there is a reading-room; there are free lectures; and the evening students may obtain tea and coffee and other light refreshments. The minimum age for admission is fifteen years.

Is it not better that working women (especially the young ones) should frequent the Brompton Evening College than that they should amuse themselves during their brief intervals of leisure by reading the "Penny Afters," or poring over the revolting assize and police cases which form the staple of our weekly newspapers. No doubt unthinking people may sneer at the idea of a sempstress or a shopwoman taking lessons in "Composition, Elocution, English History, Literature, and Geography." Let the sneerers sneer, and may the Brompton Evening College for Women prosper!

When Napoleon the Great was told that Greuze had died in poverty at the Louvre, in which huge edifice the French Government formerly gave lodging—but not board—to a certain number of distinguished artists, he exclaimed, "Why did he not come to me? I would have filled his 'Cruche Cassée' with gold." I was reminded of this anecdote while looking over the very sumptuous art book (published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.), "The Great Historic Galleries of England," carefully and lovingly edited by Lord Ronald Gower, F.S.A. The volume just published comprises, among its splendid illustrations, which are executed by the Woodbury process, a copy of Greuze's exquisite "Girl with Doves," from the Hertford House collection. Lord Ronald tells us that the "Girl with Doves" was executed expressly for a Mr. Wilkinson, who paid the painter 5400 francs (say, £180) for it. In 1828 the picture was bought by M. Nieuwenhuys for 245 guineas. Jean Baptiste Greuze was not yet "up" in the market. The work then passed into the hands of Mr. W. Wells, of Redleaf; and at his sale in 1848 it was bought by the late Marquis of Hertford for £787 10s. At the present day it would probably fetch twice that amount. Thrice, possibly. Jean Baptiste Greuze is very much "up" in the market, indeed. At the San Donato sale Greuze's "Broken Eggs" realised no less than 5040 guineas. Poor man!

Another handsome contribution to Art-bibliography which I have before me is "Bartolozzi and his Works," by Andrew W. Tuer (2 vols. London: Field and Tuer), being a copiously illustrated biographical and descriptive account of the life and career of the famous Italian engraver-Academician. The work comprises a *catalogue raisonné* of upwards of two thousand of Bartolozzi's engraver's prints—the most extensive record of his work yet compiled. The "getting up" of the work is as luxurious as it is tasteful; and it is dedicated to her Majesty the Queen. Among the plates are two exquisite impressions of the well-known "St. James's" and "St. Giles's Beauties" after Benwell; and on the frontispiece of either volume is a delicious little vignette of "Love and Fortune" after Cipriani, with the epigraph "Sous leurs heureuses mains le cuivre devient or." "Why Certainly?" as Mr. Coghlan's "Colonel" would say: still, engraved copper-plates have had, time and again, the most disastrous of destinies. It is a matter of history that the heirs of the illustrious Jacques Callot sent scores of his most magnificent etched plates to the coppersmiths to be hammered into pots, kettles, and stew-pans.

In his sketch of "Bartolozzi's family," which supplements the biography of the engraver, Mr. Tuer tells us that Bartolozzi had a brother named Gaetano, whose eldest daughter, Lucy Elizabeth, married Armand Vestris, a dancer at the King's Theatre, and the grandson of the renowned Vestris, "who was designated by the Parisians 'le Dieu de la Danse.'" It would be more strictly accurate to say that the grand-paternal Vestris, who was one of the most conceited of mankind, was fond of declaring, in a strong southern accent, "Moi, je suis le Dieu de la Danse." He asked such extravagant terms once in entering into a re-engagement at the Opera that the *gentilhomme de la chambre* charged with the direction of the Académie Royale curtly told the rapacious dancer that the annual salary which he demanded exceeded the income which the King allowed his Marshals. "Under those circumstances," replied the unabashed Vestris, "I should advise his Majesty to make his Marshals dance—if they can."

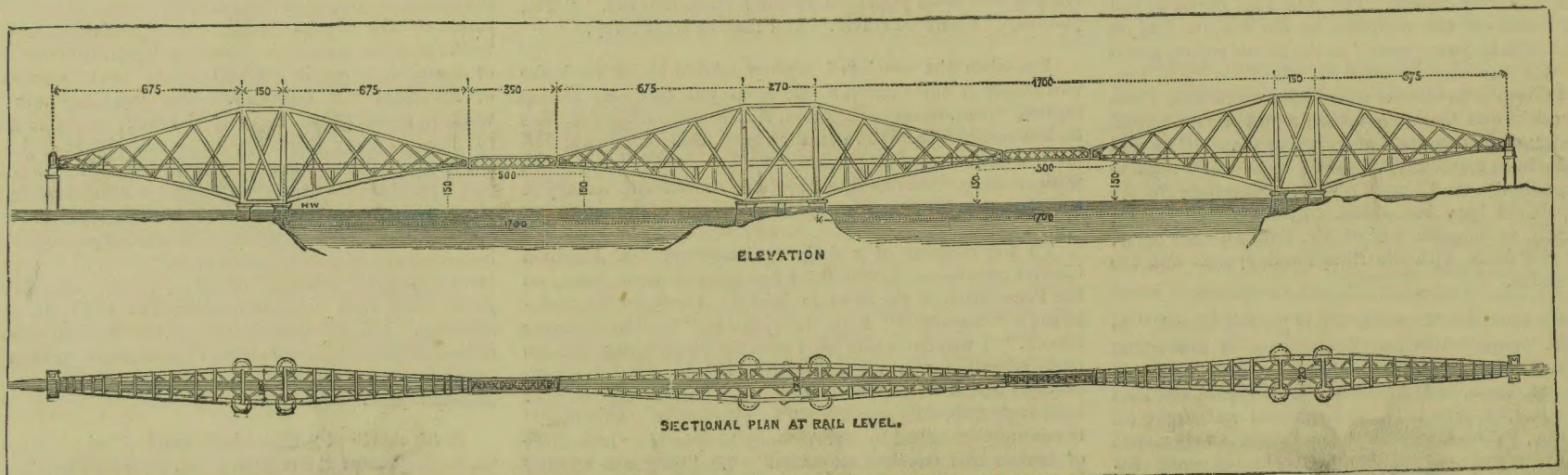
Madame Vestris's younger sister, Josephine, "married a Mr. Anderson, a singer, and appeared to have dropped into the obscurity of private life." I remember Miss Anderson well. She was an extremely pretty woman and a charming singer, and I saw her perform in a burlesque extravaganza at the opening of the old Princess's Theatre, under the Maddox management in 1842-3. Her husband was a well-known "sporting character," and something more. He was a most skilful and refined miniature-painter.

On Wednesday, the eighteenth instant, there were grand doings at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, of which H.R.H. Princess Louise is Patron, and in the prosperity of which she takes the warmest personal interest; frequently visiting the Hospital, which is in the Queen's-road, Chelsea, and cheering the poor little sick folk by her gracious presence and kindly sympathy. The Hospital has also had, since 1876, a Convalescent Home for Children at Churchfields, Margate. On the afternoon of the 18th Princess Louise went to the merciful institution at Chelsea to witness a Christmas-Tree celebration, and to distribute gifts to the nurses. Each and all the children had a toy and kind words from Royal hands and lips, and the Princess spent two hours at the pleasant *fête*. Mr. George Grossmith kindly gave a little musical entertainment; and the nurses were indebted to Mr. W. S. Gilbert for some very pretty gifts. G. A. S.





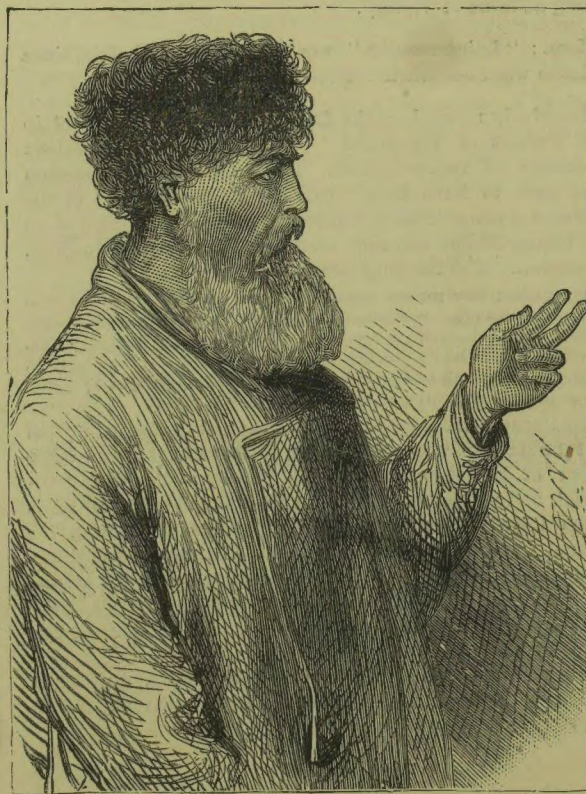
PROPOSED RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE FORTH.—SEE PAGE 78.



ELEVATION AND SECTIONAL PLAN OF THE FORTH BRIDGE.

### THE LAST MAORI TROUBLE IN NEW ZEALAND.

We have received from correspondents in Taranaki, or New Plymouth, on the west coast of the North Island, the only part of New Zealand still containing Maori tribes imperfectly reconciled to British rule, a number of sketches illustrative of the last difficulty with the natives. It will, in all probability, be the very last that is likely to demand even the show of a considerable military force; since it has been promptly settled, by the resolute action of the Colonial Government, happily without any fighting, but with the complete submission of those who had seemed to cherish a rebellious spirit in opposition to lawful authority. The relative position of the "Maori" and the "Pakeha," as the native and the European races are called in the Maori language, has been entirely reversed by the progress of colonisation, since the era of the former obstinate wars between them. Throughout the whole extent of the islands constituting New Zealand, North and South, the total number of Maori people scarcely exceeds 42,000 or 43,000, while the aggregate of English colonists is about ten times that number. And of the Maori population only a small part, less than one quarter, belongs to those tribes which have preferred as yet to dwell in seclusion, under their own chiefs, beyond the pale of the Colonial settlements, in the interior and western districts of the North Island. The greater part of the Maori nation has long since become fully accustomed to the administration of British laws, and to the use of property, industry, and trade in accordance with the customs of their white fellow-citizens. The chiefs, who are extensive landowners, are quite eager, in Auckland and in Napier or Hawke's Bay, to get their estates surveyed and put up for sale or lease, of course to their own profit; and they solicit, as a favour, the making of a road by the Colonial Government, which will add to the value of their lands. It is only among some of the Taranaki tribes, in a condition



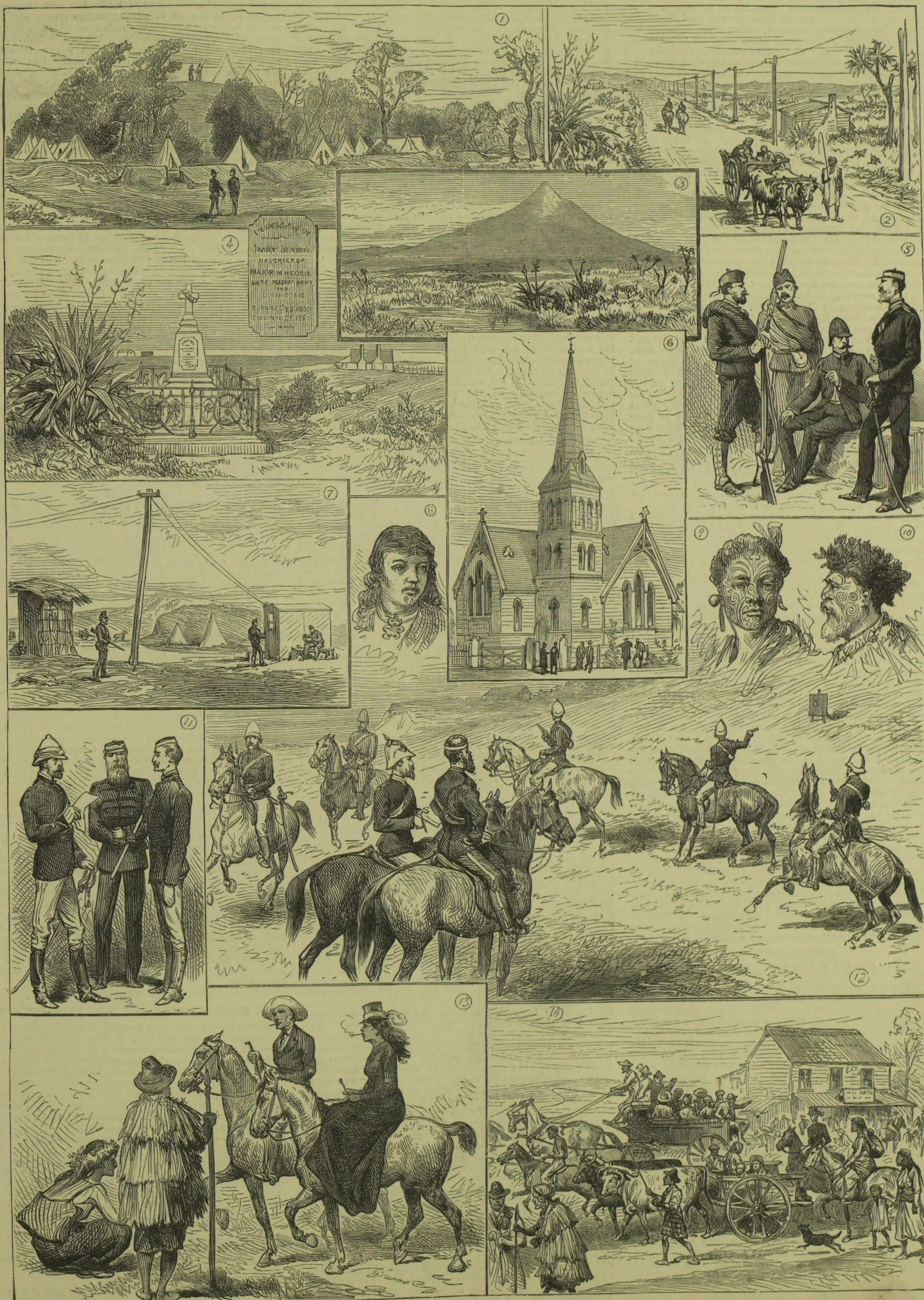
TE WHITI, THE MAORI PROPHET.

of barbarous ignorance and superstition, that a few chiefs and priests have been able to keep up a sullen feeling of passive hostility; and by methods similar to those of the Irish Land League, strengthened with vague prophecies of a miraculous interposition, have obstructed the colonial settlement in that territory.

Two years ago, in January, 1880, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the claims and grievances of the natives in regard to land. The Commissioners proposed (and the proposal was sanctioned by Parliament) setting aside 260,000 acres as a native settlement, on condition that its occupiers should loyally accept the Government proposals and act according to law. Some of the natives who accepted these terms have already received Crown grants of land. The chief named Te Whiti and his family rejected the terms and refused to listen to explanation, declining even the invitation of the Governor to a friendly interview or to listen to the proposals made by a Minister in person. Month after month large assemblies of natives were held at Parihaka, to the neglect of agriculture and the fomenting of dissatisfaction. The speeches of Te Whiti roused angry feelings and open resistance to law; fences were built on lands not set apart for the natives, and an intention was shown of defending the fences when their removal was ordered by the Government. Apprehensions of danger were excited among the settlers by the threatening language of Te Whiti and the attitude of his followers, compelling the Government to maintain a large constabulary force. The time had come when the offers of the Government must be accepted or refused once for all, and the settlers receive a guarantee that they may live on their land in security and peace. Te Whiti and his followers had now to decide whether they will accept the Parihaka block, with other specified reserves, or for ever forfeit all claim and title to these lands. The Government Proclamation formally stated that fourteen days' grace will be allowed, after which these offers will be withdrawn, unless within that time



NEW ZEALAND SKETCHES: NATIVE TROUBLES IN TARANAKI.



1. Camp of the Armed Constabulary, Rohatu.  
2. Road through Waimate Plains (confiscated land).  
3. Mount Egmont, from Oeo, Waimate Plains.  
4. Memorial to Miss Dobie, Murdered by a Maori.

5. Colonial Rifle Volunteers.  
6. St. Andrew's Church, Cambridge, Waikato.  
7. Telegraph Station, Pungarehu Camp.  
8, 9, 10. Maori Head-dresses of Huia Feathers.

11. Armed Constabulary.  
12. Taranaki Mounted Rifles at Revolver Practice  
13. Maoris, Old style, and New style.  
14. Maoris going to Te Whiti's Meeting at Parihaka.



Te Whiti and his followers signify their acceptance of them and their willingness to submit to the law and the Queen and to bring their claims before the Commissioners. In conclusion, the natives were urged to forsake Te Whiti and obey the law.

The execution of measures to enforce this proclamation was undertaken by the Hon. Mr. Bryce, Minister of Native Affairs, accompanied by two other members of the New Zealand Government, the Hon. Mr. Rolleston and the Hon. Mr. Atkinson. They collected in Taranaki, at the beginning of November, a force of Armed Constabulary and Volunteer Riflemen, exceeding two thousand, which nearly equalled the number of all the Maoris in the tribes adhering to Te Whiti, assembling in the "pah" or fortified village of Parihaka. It should be understood that of all this multitude, gathered by the summons of the Maori Prophet, who was reputed a great politician as well as an orator, the large majority did not belong to the district, and could have no concern of ownership or occupation with the disputed neighbouring lands. They were malcontents of distant parts, or rash youths who were duped into the belief that Te Whiti intended to head an insurrection, and that they would have a chance of fighting. Mr. Bryce therefore began by issuing notices to all persons belonging to other than Parihaka tribes, that they should forthwith return to their homes. Having fixed headquarters at Pungarehu, with the Armed Constabulary and the Taranaki Mounted Volunteers and Rifle Volunteers, under command of Colonel Roberts, he waited for the Volunteer contingents of other Provinces, from Auckland, the Thames, Wellington, Wanganui, Canterbury, Nelson, and Marlborough, collected at the Rahotu camp, to the west of Parihaka. It cannot be said that these Colonial military preparations were needless or useless; since they may have caused Te Whiti to decline a hopeless conflict. But it is now manifest that the Maori Prophet had no idea of fighting. Mr. Bryce, however, resolved to arrest Te Whiti, in the midst of the Maori assembly at Parihaka, and to take him prisoner.

On the morning of Nov. 5, two bodies of troops from Pungarehu and from Rahotu, 1700 in all, formed a junction, under the general command of Colonel Roberts, and advanced to Parihaka, where they were inspected, and then marched into the Maori pah. The Armed Constabulary entered first, while the main body was made up in the following way:—On the left flank were the Nelson and Thames Volunteers, under the command of Major Pitt, and on the right flank the Canterbury and Marlborough Volunteers, the centre being occupied by the Wellington and Thames Naval brigades. The entrance into Parihaka was made at nine o'clock. Te Whiti declined to make any answer to the Proclamation, and the Riot Act was read. The Maoris all seemed in good spirits, and assumed an air of indifference to the whole of the proceedings. At the end of one hour, allowed by law to elapse after reading the Riot Act, the word was given to the forces to close in on the *marae*, the meeting-place where the prophet generally delivers his speeches, and where the natives were congregated together. This having been done, Major Tuke went up to Te Whiti and took him prisoner. The chief gave himself up without any resistance, and the Maoris remained passive. Tohu, the war-chief, was arrested soon after; and, still later, Hiroki, the alleged murderer of McLean, a Government surveyor on the Waitemata Plains, in 1878, was taken into custody. In none of these cases was any resistance offered by the Maoris. The Volunteers were well placed in the advance, and means were adopted with the view of quelling any attempt at violence on the part of the Maoris. Te Whiti and Tohu were sent to New Plymouth for trial in charge of a strong escort.

The native settlement at Parihaka has been broken up and dismantled, a quantity of arms and ammunition being seized. All the natives who were strangers to the place have been dispersed without resistance, and perfect quiet now prevails in the district. The volunteers have been released from service, but the constabulary remain on duty. The making of roads in the Waitemata plains has been commenced.

Our illustrations of the colonial troops and their encampments, and of the Maori people, are from sketches by the Rev. Philip Walsh, of Waitara, Taranaki; the portrait of Te Whiti, from a drawing by Mr. W. Gordon, of Taranaki. The monument erected over the grave of Miss Dobie, the victim of an atrocious crime, in November, 1880, is shown in one of the sketches. This memorial of the unfortunate young lady, whose deplorable fate excited the greatest horror and bitter indignation, both in New Zealand and in England, has been generously erected by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Armed Constabulary.

We give an illustration also of a more hopeful and gratifying subject—St. Andrew's Church, at Cambridge, in the Upper Waikato district of Auckland, New Zealand, of which the Rev. W. N. Willis is the Incumbent. The foundation-stone was laid by Governor Sir Arthur Gordon, in January, last year; and the Bishop consecrated the church in August. It is a substantial building, in the Early English style, of the best Kauri timber, and has cost £2400. Cambridge is a rising little town, of 1200 inhabitants, on the Upper Waikato river, above one hundred miles south of the city of Auckland.

## THE RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE FORTH.

We give some illustrations of the engineers' design, approved by the Board of Trade on Dec. 9, for the construction of the great railway bridge over the Forth, which will place England and the southern part of Scotland in much nearer communication with Fife, Perthshire, Aberdeenshire, and the eastern Scottish Highlands. The present design for this work, by Mr. John Fowler, C.E., and Mr. B. Baker, C.E., 2, Queen's-square, Westminster, is quite different from that of the late Sir Thomas Bouch, who had previously constructed the unfortunate Tay Bridge at Dundee. The leading feature of Bouch's design for the Forth Bridge was that it was a suspension bridge, or rather a combination of two double suspension bridges, hung on piers carried to the extraordinary height of 596 ft. in the middle and of 584 ft. at the ends. It was deemed necessary to adopt this principle on account of the extraordinary length of span required by the unusual breadth of deep water that has to be traversed. It should be explained that on each side of the island of Inchgarvie there is a deep valley some 1600 ft. broad. The depth on the north side is 210 ft., and that on the south side is 180 ft., below the water level. These broad and deep depressions in the river bed, which must be crossed at a single span, constitute the great engineering difficulty of the undertaking. In other respects, the conditions are even less exacting than those in the case of the Tay bridge. The breadth of the river is less, and over the rest of the channel the depth of water is only 30 ft., and very secure and workable foundations can be obtained. Sir Thomas Bouch, as we have said, adopted the plan of suspension bridges. Messrs. Fowler and Baker, now engineers of the Forth bridge, have departed from this plan, and propose to cross the deep valleys by two huge steel girder bridges of 1700 ft. span. There will be two adjacent spans, each 675 ft., on the return sides of the girders to the nearest piers; and between the piers, in comparatively shallow water, there will be eighteen openings of 150 ft.

each. The joint span of the two girder bridges, taken in one, would cross the whole width of Hyde Park, from Piccadilly to the Marble Arch. The under side of the girders will be arched. Their depth will be no less than 340 ft. at the piers, and it will gradually diminish towards the centre, where it will be about 50 ft. This minimum depth of 50 ft. will be continued for about 500 ft. in length, so that there will be a clear headway of 150 ft. above high-water level for that space in the centre of each opening. Another striking peculiarity of the design is that the sides of the bridges will not be perpendicular throughout, but will be inclined inwards at a considerable angle for some distance from each pier. At the piers, the two main girders will be 120 ft. apart at the bottom, and only 50 ft. apart at the top. The difference between the upper and the lower sections gradually diminishes towards the centre, where the distance between the two girders is narrowed to 25 ft. both at top and at bottom. This form has been adopted in order to enable the structure the better to resist the pressure of the wind. It is believed that if the bridge were constructed on this plan it would be in a condition, even if loaded with a couple of 900-tons trains, to withstand the enormous pressure of 112 lb. to the square foot without a bolt or a rivet being loosened. As Sir Thomas Bouch believed that he had met the utmost exigencies of the case in providing against a wind-pressure of only 10 lb. to the square foot, some idea may be formed of the superiority that is claimed for the new design. The adoption of steel instead of iron as the material of construction will add greatly to the strength of the structure, while diminishing its weight. The lower members of the girders and the struts which bind them together will be steel tubes varying from 12 ft. to 5 ft. in diameter. The amount of steel to be used in the structure is estimated at 50,000 tons; and the cost of the whole work, including the connecting lines of railway, will be £1,600,000. It will be four times the size of any bridge ever yet built. The bridge is not to be the work of the North British Railway only. Three great English companies—the North-Eastern, the Great Northern, and the Midland—have an interest in the stupendous undertaking; and the consulting engineers of these companies have approved the design which has been briefly described. The fact that these companies have interested themselves in this project may be taken as an index of the importance that is attached to it. The development of the commerce of the east of Scotland depends essentially on the practical annihilation of the estuaries of the Forth and the Tay; and with the reconstruction of the Tay bridge and the construction of the Forth bridge, both now within sight, that important end will have been successfully attained.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

There was a great crowd at the Haymarket on Thursday, the 19th inst., to witness the revival of the late Mr. Robertson's comedy of "Ours," with an exceptionally interesting *dramatis personæ*. The stalls and private boxes of the house, which under the Bancroft lessorship have become so tastefully splendid in construction and decoration, were filled by those ladies and gentlemen of high social standing, literary and artistic eminence, or general intellectual culture, whom you are at liberty to call the "Upper Five Hundred," or "la Crème de la Crème," or "la Fine Fleur;" but who in the *argot* of the Theatrical World are brutally but comprehensively styled "First Nighters." It was literally "a first night" to me; for a double pleasure was in store for me. I was about to witness that which I felt certain would be the very clever performance of an accomplished troupe of actors and actresses; and it so chanced that I had never seen "Ours" played before. Neither in town nor in country. The Robertsonian comedies were, I take it, mainly produced between the years 1865 and 1868, inclusive; and during those years, as also during the two preceding, I was almost continuously abroad in America, the West Indies, Mexico, Algeria, Spain, Italy, and the Tyrol, gazing upon certain Dramas framed on a somewhat larger scale than Mr. Robertson's light and pleasant conceits are devised, and including some "highly startling effects," involving the expenditure of many millions of pounds sterling (the American Tragedy alone cost Four Hundred Millions), and not unfrequently presenting tableaux of real Battle, real Murder, and real Sudden Death.

I thought "Ours," at the Haymarket, a very pleasing, and, in the third act, a very sprightly performance. The roly-poly pudding making and leg of mutton roasting scene in the Crimean hut, interpreted by two such finished artists as Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, was really irresistibly droll; and, although I fancy that I have seen the "Playing at Soldiers" episode before (in the sawdust of a circus, if I remember aright), the sprightliness, archness, and vivacity of the always delightful Mrs. Bancroft, and the grace and refinement of Mrs. Langtry, were to me the source of much comfort and joy. The first act I could not help thinking rather cold and dull. You will remember that Mr. Dombey Senior, passing his second honeymoon in Paris, made a similar complaint of the aspect of the gay Lutetia; and it may be that it is the present writer, and not the first act of "Ours," that is dull and cold. But the second act is full of dramatic vigour and bustle, and brightens one up wonderfully. Rarely, perhaps, has there been a more affecting piece of "staginess" than the departure of the invisible troops for the Crimea to the sound of drums and fifes, the cheering of the crowd, and the strains of "God Save the Queen." This triumphant display brought the curtain down on the second act amidst a display of tremendous enthusiasm on the part of the audience; and the scene, moreover, gave Mrs. Langtry the opportunity of exhibiting emotionally dramatic qualities which, as Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," she had not been called upon to make manifest. The conclusion of "Ours," although everybody except the much-enduring Russian Prince Perovsky is made happy—although Blanche Haye marries Angus MacAlister, and Hugh Chalcot pairs off with Mary Netley, and Sir Alexander and Lady Shendryn are reconciled after their long and bitter estrangement, strikes me as being artistically somewhat lame and impotent, for the reason that it is quite within the domain of probability that on the very night of these happy proceedings Sir Alexander Shendryn and Angus MacAlister may get knocked on the head in the trenches, or captured in a Russian sortie, in which case Prince Perovsky would be no longer in "doleful dumps," but would be master of the situation in resuming his suit for the hand of Blanche Haye. Supposing some playwright were to attempt to dramatise Mr. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," and that he were to make his drama conclude with the Duchess of Richmond's ball and the marching away of the troops to Quatre Bras. For aught that the audience could tell, it might be Rawdon Crawley or William Dobbin, and not George Osborne, who was destined, three nights afterwards, to be lying on the plateau of Mont St. Jean, dead, with a bullet through his heart. That would not be good art, I conceive. The end of a play should be like not a stage in, but the end of a journey; not the renewal, but the definitive taking up of a bill of exchange.

The Mary Netley of Mrs. Bancroft was, of course, altogether enchanting. It excited the admiration even of that immensely aged and tremendously laden-with-experience philosopher, the dramatic critic of the *Times*, who was "laid on" to notice "Ours" instead of the gay and festive youth who wrote such wonderful things about Mrs. Langtry as Miss Hardcastle as to make even the white hairs of our venerable friend the *Saturday Review* to stand on end. Much of the dialogue in "Ours" either lacks point, or it has grown old-fashioned. Mrs. Bancroft is inimitable and unsurpassed in emphasis, in the art of putting things clearly and forcibly, and in bringing out all the brilliance which is latent in an apparently obscure utterance. When the Koh-i-noor was first exhibited in this country most people thought it a rather ugly and misty looking mass. But when the '51 World's Fair was over, some cunning lapidaries from Amsterdam took the Koh-i-noor in hand, and by skilful manipulation, while slightly reducing the great gem in size, brought out, in fullest glory, its unrivalled sparkle. Mrs. Bancroft is a dramatic lapidary; and it is only a pity that she cannot always find a Koh-i-noor that will bear cutting. Mr. Bancroft, as the seemingly cynical, but really manly and kind-hearted Hugh Chalcot, was very funny in the hut scene; but I liked him much better in his quiet and more sarcastic moods. Mr. Arthur Cecil looked and talked like a Russian gentleman in plain clothes, but failed altogether to remind me of a Russian general in full uniform. Mr. Pinero made a great deal of the henpecked and unjustly suspected Sir Alexander Shendryn; and Miss Le Thiere was a really admirable Lady Shendryn, notwithstanding the embarrassing circumstance peculiar to the "Robertsonian comedies" that some of the characters are frequently left on the stage without anything whatever to do while the other characters talk. Miss Le Thiere was often left *sola*, "sitting celibate, like a fly in the heart of an apple." She would have been in better case had she been Queen Dido sitting at her palace gate; for she could at least have "darned her worsted hose," and "sighed as she drew the needle through." Mr. Conway made very good love as Angus MacAlister; Mr. C. Brookfield rendered very aptly the somewhat crude humours of that very much married man, Sergeant Jones; and Mr. Smedley was very graceful and earnest in the not overwhelming part of Captain Samprey.

To my mind, the Blanche Haye of Mrs. Langtry was a most charming performance. I liked her much better in Blanche than I had done in Miss Hardcastle, because I still obstinately persist in believing that she will discover ere long that her real forte is in the character of heroines of genteel comedy who do not travesty themselves as barmaids, and that through genteel comedy she will ascend to the highest rôle of the romantic drama. I unfeignedly believe that she will succeed, because in her every word, gesture, and movement, I see intelligence, perseverance, and volition. And I have faith in volition. I believe that by means of Strong Will a person not physically or mentally incapacitated for a particular pursuit will eventually succeed in the vocation to obtaining excellence in which he or she has set himself or herself with all his or her soul and strength. I do not believe in Failure—accidents, of course, always excepted—in the case of those who work hard, indefatigably, and hopefully; and I know, myself, that but for Strong Will I should be at this day a most lamentable and ignominious failure. G. A. S.

## WITH THE ROYAL BUCKHOUNDS.

The scene represented in a drawing by Mr. R. C. Woodville, which appears in our large Engraving, is a "Meet of the Royal Buckhounds;" and the Sketches that fill our front page set forth, in a playful humour, some of the incidents likely to occur among London sportsmen, who are not all equally skilful riders across country, though many of them are doubtless well up to the ordinary performances of the field. The nearness to town, within an hour's railway journey, of the usual places of meeting for the Queen's pack, in Berkshire and in Buckinghamshire, with the general supposition that this kind of chase does not exact such a critical display of bold and sharp riding as the crack sport of foxhunting, may probably tempt a greater number of second-rate equestrians, mounted on quiet horses which are scarcely accustomed to much leaping, into the train which follows her Majesty's buckhounds, under the direction of the Earl of Cork. It is, nevertheless, a dignified and somewhat aristocratic recreation, with a flavour of historical antiquity, like the Emperor Napoleon III.'s famous *chasse* in the Forest of Fontainebleau; and, while the animal that is pursued—not to be killed, but to be caught alive and replaced in the cart, to be hunted again another day—is one of the noblest beasts of vengery, the hounds, which are kept by Mr. Frank Goodall in the Ascot Heath Kennels, are among the finest of the canine species. A series of illustrations of those kennels was presented in this Journal two years ago. The deer, stags, and hinds, to the number of twenty or thirty couple, are preserved in the Swinley Plantation, near the Ascot side of Windsor Park. Some of the old ones have been hunted seven or eight years, and seem to understand it as well as the hounds do; their horns are cropped, to prevent their killing the dogs when they turn at bay.

## THE MUSICAL WORKS OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

These works have just been issued in a very handsome volume by Messrs. Metzler and Co., of Great Marlborough-street. We have previously drawn attention to the (then forthcoming) work, the publication of which we have now to notice. Few, if any, readers will require to be told that Prince Albert was a man of many and varied accomplishments, among which, music was a favourite pursuit with him. He not only performed on the pianoforte and the organ, but had also a talent for composition, the evidences of which are offered by this volume, which has been brought out by permission of her Majesty. Its contents comprise forty pieces, consisting of solo and choral movements, secular and sacred, and closing with a melody for the violin; all with a pianoforte accompaniment. The vocal music is mostly to German text, in some instances (church services, anthem, &c.) to English words; and in one case, the "Invocazione all' Armonia," to Italian. The work is edited by Mr. W. G. Gusins, master of her Majesty's band; and forms an interesting proof of the intellectual and artistic recreations of the accomplished Prince whose life offered an honourable example to Royalty. The music, generally, is distinguished by that tone of earnest and serious thought that was characteristic of the mind of the illustrious composer.

Lord Derby has become a life member and vice-president of the National Health Society.

Our Portrait of the late Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Malins is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, of Regent-street and Cheapside; and that of the late Dr. James Edgcombe, from one by Messrs. H. and R. Stiles, of Hammersmith-road and High-street, Kensington.



## MUSIC.

## THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

The performances of opera in English at Her Majesty's Theatre are maintained with the spirit and variety that have characterised the previous seasons of this company; indeed, the present series (the sixth) bids fair to surpass in interest those which have preceded it. As previously said, the scheme includes four operas of Wagner's, two of which—"Lohengrin" and "The Flying Dutchman"—have already been given, as noticed by us; repetitions of these and of "Rienzi" being promised, besides the production of "Tannhäuser" in English—the scheme also including the first hearing of English versions of Balfe's "Pittore e Duca" ("The Painter of Antwerp") and Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini." Balfe's opera was announced for this (Saturday) evening, and must therefore be noticed by us next week. The proceedings since our last record included the first and second appearances of Miss La Rue, who, as Lazarillo, in Wallace's "Maritana," made a highly favourable impression, although under the influence of considerable nervousness. Afterwards, as Frederic, in "Mignon," the young lady greatly enhanced her success. Her voice is of pure quality, her intonation and phrasing are good, her appearance is prepossessing, and her stage action anything but that of a novice, although she is young and inexperienced. Miss La Rue gave the music of the character now referred to with brightness of vocalisation and refinement of manner, and she will probably confirm her success in her promised appearance in the still more arduous part of Carmen. The performance of "Mignon" now alluded to included Mr. B. McGuckin's first assumption (in London) of the character of Wilhelm Meister, in which he obtained a well-deserved success. He sang the music—especially the farewell to Mignon in the first act, and the Romance in the last act—in excellent cantabile style; and was greatly applauded in those and other instances. Of the high merit of Miss Julia Gaylord's Mignon and Miss G. Burns's Filina, it is unnecessary to say more than that they were fully equal to former representations; Mr. Crotty's Lothario, Mr. G. H. Betjemann's Giano, and Mr. C. Lyall's Laertes, having been as satisfactory as on previous occasions. The "Bohemian Girl," with a familiar cast, was given on Saturday evening. Mr. John Pew replaced Mr. Randegger on those occasions.

The first morning performance took place on Saturday, when "Lohengrin" was the opera. Repetition performances were announced for Monday and Tuesday, and Balfe's opera (as already said) for to-night (Saturday), having been postponed from Wednesday.

This week's Monday Popular Concert included the first performance here of an ottet for stringed instruments by the Norwegian composer Johann Svendsen, of whose music we have had previous occasion to speak in terms of praise as being among the best of contemporary productions. The work now referred to consists of four divisions, each containing passages of interest, but all wrought out with a diffuseness and fragmentary effect that induce weariness before the close of a composition occupying nearly an hour in performance. There are occasional touches of northern romanticism that are interesting, particularly in the last movement, which is, in every respect, by far the best portion. It was excellently rendered by Herr Straus, MM. L. Ries, Wiener, A. Gibson, Holländer, Zerbini, Pezze, and Piatti. Mdlle. Krebs, who was the pianist, played with much effect two of Mendelssohn's "lieder ohne worte" (adding a third for the encore), and one of the same composer's "Sieben charakterstücke." Miss Santley sang, with much refinement, Gounod's "Blanche colombe," Schubert's "Hark, hark, the lark," and Mr. Sullivan's "Orpheus with his lute." Other items of the programme call for no specific mention.

The Guildhall Orchestral Society gave a concert at the Mansion House on Saturday afternoon, when both the vocal and instrumental performances testified to the great progress made by the institution since its recent foundation. Mr. Weist Hill, conductor of the concerts, and Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, has proved his worthiness of each position by the excellent results already obtained.

The programme of the concert of the Borough of Hackney Choral Association, given at Shoreditch Townhall on Monday evening, comprised Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," Schubert's "Song of Miriam," Schumann's "Requiem for Mignon," and other pieces.

Mr. Sims Reeves gave the first of his series of concerts of operatic, national, and miscellaneous music at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when the eminent tenor sang, with his wonted fine artistic taste, "My Pretty Jane" and "The Bay of Biscay," although suffering from temporary throat ailment, for which an apology was made. His reception was enthusiastic. Madame Marie Roze, Mr. Herbert Reeves, and other well-known vocalists contributed to a varied programme, which included fine performances by the members of the Anemonic Union, Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. H. Nicholson (flute), Mr. Malsch (oboe), Mr. Mann (horn), and Mr. Wotton (bassoon), with Mr. S. Naylor at the pianoforte. The second concert of the series is to take place on Feb. 7.

Burns's birthday was celebrated by attractive concerts, of a national character, at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening.

The scheme of the seventieth season of the Philharmonic Society comprises some features of special interest, performances being promised of Rubinstein's "Paradise Lost," a choral ode by Brahms, and his new pianoforte concerto. Liszt's symphonic piece, "Hungaria," a new pianoforte concerto by Sgambati, and new orchestral works by Mr. F. Corder, Mr. C. V. Stanford; besides standard compositions of the great masters. The first concert takes place on Feb. 9, the dates of the others being Feb. 23, March 9 and 23, April 27, and May 11. Mr. W. G. Cusins holds the office of conductor, as heretofore, and the rule so beneficially established last season, of having at least two rehearsals for each concert, will again be followed.

The essential features of the programmes for this year's Birmingham Festival are already decided on. The performances open on Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, with "Elijah," the evening concert bringing forward Sir J. Benedict's new cantata, "Graziella." On the next morning Gounod's oratorio "The Redemption" will be produced for the first time. The work was specially commissioned for Birmingham, and is intended by the composer to be worthy of his great renown. The Wednesday evening's concert will include Mr. A. R. Gaul's cantata "The Holy City" and Mr. C. V. Stanford's orchestral serenade, both new works; another novelty, special to the festival, being Herr Gade's cantata "Psyche," to be produced at the Thursday evening's concert, on the morning of which day "The Messiah" will be given. On Friday Cherubini's Mass in C, Mozart's G minor symphony, Brahms's "Triumphlied," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" will be performed; and in the evening Gounod's oratorio will be repeated. The co-operation of Madame Albani in this work will be a feature in its performance.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

One of the toys of the New-Year's season, invented by some ingenious manufacturer *au courant* with the tendencies of the time, was "Le Stock-Exchange," further qualified as a "Jeu de Bourse pour grands et petits enfants." We are living in an age of progress indeed. In 1865 Monsieur Benoiton, in Sardou's famous comedy of Imperial manners, had not, it is true, reached such a degree of cynicism in the education of his worthy son, the precocious Fanfan; but still he had begun to open up the path. "Why did France," asks M. Benoiton, "linger so long in the embarrassments of military glory? Because we children were brought up to play with little leaden soldiers and little drums and little guns." In the education of Fanfan, M. Benoiton did not follow this method. No! He gave him, first of all, a little pair of scales, to teach him to weigh things well; a little telescope, to enable him to see a long way ahead; a little compass, so that he might always know which way the wind was blowing; and, finally, a little safe, in order that he might learn that order and economy are the essential bases of morality! The education of Fanfan was, perhaps, preferable to that fostered by such toys as "Le Stock-Exchange." Fanfan would have bought Rentes, but he would have avoided Union Générale like poison. The fabulous rise in this stock within the past year has turned many heads, and endless stories have been told about humble folk who were blacking boots one week and riding in their carriages the next. Thanks to the Conservative and clerical interests and influences to which the Union Générale owed its origin, and thanks to the confidence inspired by the report that the expelled Jesuits had put into it immense sums of money realised by the sale of their property in France, the shares of this bank tempted people who had never before thought of speculating. Cupidity was encouraged by religion and patriotism. Well, at last the bladder has burst. On Thursday there was a terrible panic on the Bourses of Paris and Lyons, and at the present moment hundreds of people are ruined and thousands have received a lesson that will, perhaps, teach them that steady industry is a surer road to fortune than speculation. The panic raged fiercely on Thursday and Friday; it appears, indeed, to have been for the moment one of the most violent on record, and it is certainly one of the most widely spread, for the frenzy of speculation had gained even the severe salons of the Faubourg Saint-Germain, and almost in every social gathering the *argot* of the Bourse had dethroned conversation. Now the panic is at an end, some big bankers have formed a syndicate to save the honour of the Paris market and to pocket the millions that financial power manages to glean even out of disaster. Union Générale shares, quoted 2390 before the panic, have fallen to 1600.

The political crisis has been almost as fertile in surprises as the panic on the Bourse. The words *coup d'état* have been pronounced, and M. Gambetta and his projects continue to occupy the gazetteers and the public. The Committee of thirty-three appointed by the Chamber to report upon M. Gambetta's proposition of revision finished their labours on Monday, and M. Andrieux read the report to the Chamber. The Committee declared it to be their opinion that the Congress was all-powerful, and that the Chambers could not limit the questions which it is to discuss. But the most curious part of the report was a direct attack upon the Government apropos of the *Scrutin de Liste*, and a severe personal reference to M. Gambetta, against whom the opposition is growing in solidity. The debate was fixed for Thursday, so that it is quite possible that by the time these lines are in print France may have another new Ministry.

But enough of politics and finance. Let us turn our attention to the things that help to make life agreeable—literature and art. The gaudy red cloth bindings of the New-Year books have at length disappeared from the shop-windows, and the smart yellow-covered volumes of fiction have once more made their appearance. Amongst the novelties must be noticed a new novel by Edmond de Goncourt, called "La Faustin," a study of womanhood and of modern Parisian life. La Faustin is a great actress, the leading *tragédienne* of the *Comédie-Française*. In short, as far as the temperament and similarity of the woman are concerned, La Faustin is Rachel. The book is written with that exquisite delicacy and research of style and that curiously vivid and profound observation that characterise the work of the author of "Renée Maupérin" and "Manette Salomon." "La Faustin," both in style and in the treatment of the subject, has a certain distinction, an elegance, a surety and justness of touch that show a master's hand.

I have in a previous letter spoken of the great success that Kate Greenaway's picture-books have obtained in Paris. With the exception of Frère, L'enfant de Metz, and other second-rate men, few French artists in modern times have been tempted by child-life. I note the fact in passing apropos of the first batch of a series of lithographs which M. Charles Serret has just had printed by Lemercier and Co., under the title of "Petites Filles et Bébés de France." M. Serret draws children's heads with singular charm. He is a real artist. Kate Greenaway seems to me to have but one note, and in all her work there is a certain affectation of mediævalism. M. Serret, in his lithographs, draws the modern child with more regard for the nature of the child than for oddities or prettinesses of costume. There is one of the lithographs representing three little folk overtaken by an April shower, a marvel of grace, and rendered with a perfect sentiment of child-life. These lithographs are in folio size, and in order to render them worthy to figure in the choicest collections only comparatively few copies have been printed.

The death of the art-critic and historian, Charles Blanc, has already been noticed in this journal. The blow for his brother, Louis Blanc, has been terrible. The affection that united these two men was well known; it has been immortalized in the "Corsican Brothers." There is, however, another legend, whose authenticity I will not guarantee, which illustrates this phenomenon. Charles Blanc, it must be stated, was a man of ordinary stature, while Louis is scarcely to be distinguished from a boy except by the sub-cutaneous wrinkles that line his face. Charles was two years younger than Louis, and the legend says that, being placed in a boarding-school where the food was not over abundant, Louis, as the elder brother, feeling it his duty to watch over his junior, used to give him half his rations; and so Charles waxed a fine man, while Louis remained stunted in his growth, and became, with Thiers, Napoleon, Julius Caesar, and Saint Paul, an example of the physical littleness of great men. For the past two years Louis Blanc has been suffering from an incurable malady. He was unable to follow his brother's funeral on foot, and now his condition has become so alarming that he has been removed from Paris into the country, where he lies in a dangerous state. Louis Blanc is now over seventy years of age.

T. C.

The subsidence of land in the Cheshire salt districts continues to excite considerable alarm.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty visited the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn at Bagshot Park last Saturday. Leaving Osborne at half-past nine in the morning, the Queen crossed in the Alberta to Stokes Bay, whence she travelled by special train on the South-Western Railway to Bagshot, where the Duke of Connaught met her Majesty at the station, and drove with her to his house. The Queen lunched, and returned by the same route to Trinity Pier, East Cowes, arriving at Osborne between five and six. Princess Beatrice passed the day with the Empress Eugénie at Osborne Cottage. Her Majesty and the Princess attended Divine service, as usual, performed at Osborne by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Vicar of South Kensington, who dined with the Queen the same day. The Royal dinner party on Monday included the Empress Eugénie, Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Madame d'Arcos, the Duc de Bassano, Baron de Corvisart, Captain Thomson, Major-General Du Plat, and the Master of the Household; Mrs. Bigge and Mdlle. Corvisart being invited to join the Royal circle in the drawing-room. On Tuesday the Empress Eugénie, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Royal Victoria Hospital, at Netley, having crossed over in her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson. The Marquis of Hartington, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby and Captain and Mrs. Bigge have dined with her Majesty. The usual daily out-of-door exercise has been taken by the Queen, the Empress Eugénie frequently accompanying her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. Lady Abercromby has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting.

Mr. William Patrick Andrew, of St. Bernard's, and of Charlesfield, Midlothian, has been knighted.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been entertaining a small party at Sandringham; the Prince of Leiningen and Viscount and Viscountess Sydney being of the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were prevented accepting their Royal Highnesses' invitation. Among the amusements enjoyed by the Royal party were some good days' hunting; the last being with the West Norfolk hounds at Harpley. One evening Mr. J. L. Toole and his company gave a successful performance; the pieces played being the "Steeplechase," "Our Clerks," and "Ici on Parle Français." Mr. Toole and his company were subsequently entertained at supper, and the Prince, who was present, after drinking Mr. Toole's health and thanking him and his company for the pleasure they had given the Princess and his guests, complimented the manager upon the satisfactory carrying out of the arrangements in converting the bowling-saloon into a theatre. Their Royal Highnesses' party broke up last Saturday, when the Prince of Leiningen and the other guests left. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, the Rector and the Dean of Westminster officiating. On Monday his Royal Highness went on a visit to Mr. Sykes, M.P., at Brantingham Thorpe, for a week's hunting and shooting. Tuesday was passed shooting through Lord Londesborough's covers, the Royal party having tea with Mrs. Wilson at Warter Priory.

Feb. 17 is appointed for the Honourable Artillery Company's ball, at which the Prince and Princess will be present. The mails for her Majesty's ships *Bacchante* (on board which are the Prince's sons) and the *Cleopatra* are ordered to be sent to Suez, to care of her Britannic Majesty's Consul, via Brindisi.

The Duke of Edinburgh, on his visit to Inverness, inspected the Coastguard station and the Naval Reserve; formally opened the new Townhall, which has been erected at the cost of £12,000; lunched with the Provost at his residence; inspected the Brilliant training-ship; and, finally, received at the Townhall an address and the freedom of the city. Inverness was en fête, the inhabitants generally turning out to welcome the Royal visitor. In the evening the town and river were brilliant with illuminations, the Duke driving out to witness them. He left on a further tour of inspection—first to Wick, where he passed the night, yesterday week, at Ackersgill Tower, the seat of Mr. Duff Dunbar, on Sinclair's Bay; and left the next morning by special train for Thurso, where he laid the foundation-stone of the Dunbar Hospital. After the naval inspection his Royal Highness returned to Wick, and subsequently went off in the *Lively* for the Orkneys, a gale being looked for. The Duke landed at Kirkwall on Sunday night; and the next morning, after making his inspection, received the freedom of the burgh. On Tuesday his Royal Highness landed at Lerwick, in the Shetlands, where some 400 of the Naval Reserve were drawn up in line between Fort Charlotte and the Custom House pier. Commander Leacock conducted the Duke to the north gate of the fort, whence he proceeded to the parade-ground and inspected the Reserve, afterwards examining the armoury and buildings, and also laid the foundation-stone for a new Townhall; an enthusiastic reception was accorded him. The *Lively* left for Stonoway, a hearty welcome being given his Royal Highness at Lewis and at other stations where inspections have been made.

Princess Louise of Lorne distributed the gifts at the juvenile festival to the children of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea, a few days since, when a song of welcome to her Royal Highness, written for the occasion, was sung by the little inmates. An illuminated Christmas-tree, plentifully filled, was in each ward.

The convalescence of the Duchess of Connaught having so favourably advanced, and her infant daughter being well, the bulletins ceased last Saturday. The Duke of Connaught has been elected President of the Court of Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Duke of Albany is gazetted a Colonel in the Army. The Empress of Austria starts for England on the 2nd prox., travelling via Calais and Dover.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Stanley Byng, assistant private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, nephew of Viscount Torrington, was married to Alice Arabella, second daughter of Mr. James Jameson, of Airfield, in the county of Dublin, at St. Mary's Church, Donnybrook, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Canon Ryder. Lord William Compton was best man.

The marriage of Mr. Charles W. L. Scott with Lady Agnes Tollemache is fixed to take place early next month; and that between Mr. Chandos Pole, Radbourne Hall, Derbyshire, and Miss Violet Denison, daughter of Mr. W. and the Hon. Mrs. Beckett Denison, will take place early in March.

Mr. D. R. Shearer, from Bradford Grammar School, has been elected to the vacant mathematical scholarship at New College, Oxford University.

The King of Italy has conferred the order of Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy upon Mr. R. Richardson-Gardner, M.P. This distinction has been conferred as a token of gratitude for the interest and care taken by him in behalf of the members of the Milan Blind Institution during the visit that they paid to London.





A MEET OF THE ROYAL BUCKHOUNDS.

SEE PAGE 78.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Batchelor, William Jesse, to be Rector of St. John's, Horslydown.  
 Baumgartner, Henry Algernon; Vicar of Nettlebed, Oxon.  
 Bennett, William, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Gateshead; Vicar of Stixwold.  
 Bond, George; Perpetual Curate of Farnworth.  
 Bowden-Smith, Frederick Hermann; Rector of Weston Patrick.  
 Bowring, Edgar F.; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Sharnley Green.  
 Burrows, Leonard Francis; Rector of Limington.  
 Bury, William; Rector of Harleston.  
 Craumer, H. G., Curate of Great Gransden; Rector of Little Staughton.  
 Doughty, Thomas; Curate of Walditch, Dorset.  
 Edwards, David; Rector of Nash-cum-Upton, Pembroke.  
 Fenwick, J. B.; Rural Dean of South Division of Andover.  
 Finney, W. H., Rector of Spexhall, Norfolk; Rector of Holy Trinity, Rusholme.  
 Garforth, J., Rector of Holy Trinity, Rusholme; Rector of Spexhall, near Halesworth, Norfolk.  
 Hall, E. G., Curate of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace; Vicar of St. Silas's, Pentonville.  
 Hamilton, George Henry Manners; Vicar of Tandridge.  
 Hargrove, Joseph; Rector of Silsoe.  
 Herbert, Samuel Asher; Rector of North Lew and Ashbury.  
 Hilliard, E. S., Assistant-Curate of St. Mary's, Reading; Organising Secretary of the Additional Curates Society for the Metropolitan District.  
 Holthouse, Arthur Curston; Vicar of Helidon, Northamptonshire.  
 Hutton, J. H.; Rector of West Heslerton.  
 Ireland, William Milton, Vicar of Holybourne; Vicar of Whaddon.  
 Jones, F. E. Lloyd, Chaplain of Newgate; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Halifax.  
 Kinglake, Frederick Charles; Rector of West Monkton.  
 Lush, Viceimus; Incumbent of St. Peter's, Hamilton, and Archdeacon of the Waikato, New Zealand.  
 Maister, Archibald A.; Curate of Powerscourt-cum-West Milton, Dorset.  
 McDougall, F. T., late Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak; Vicar of Milford.  
 Margeeson, Reginald W.; Rector of Blendworth.  
 Mason, E. R.; Prebendary of Tachbrook in Lichfield Cathedral.  
 Mathews, Henry Staverdon; Rural Dean of Alton.  
 Monteath, R. K.; Vicar of Studley St. John, North Wilts.  
 Nutt, R.; Chaplain of the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary, Ryde.  
 Phillips, J. W. H.; Rector of Little Welnetham and Curate of Rushbrook.  
 Prescott, Isaac Philip, late Vicar of Priors Marston, Warwickshire, and for some time Rector of Willingale Doe and Shellow, Essex; Rector of Kelly, Devon.  
 Russell, Henry Patrick; Rector of St. Mary, Tavy.  
 Schmid, Theophilus F., Curate of Fownhope; Vicar of Little Dewchurch.  
 Sparrow, John Beridge; Rector of Algarth with Fosdyke.  
 Stephenson, John Joseph; Vicar of St. Saviour's, Champion-hill.  
 Stringer, Thomas; Vicar of Christ Church, Fordsdown.  
 Terry, Stephen; Rector of Lasham.  
 Waller, George; Rector of St. John's, Stamford.  
 Warner, Charles; Prebendary of Moreton Magna, in Hereford Cathedral.  
 Wheeler, A. W.; Vicar of Christ Church, Sayers-common, Hurstpierpoint.  
*Guardian.*

A gold repeater, which has cost nearly £70, has been bought, by a number of small subscriptions, for the Bishop of St. Albans, in order to replace that which had been stolen from his Lordship while he was staying last month at Cassiobury.

An elegant marble tablet has been erected in St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, to the memory of Major Geddes, 53rd Shropshire Regiment (who died Oct. 31, 1881), by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of his company.

The annual pastoral of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has been issued. Speaking of local and diocesan subjects, he recounts that ten churches have been built, or are in course of building, or of enlargement, or renovation, or improvement.

Yesterday week the foundation-stone of St. Barnabas Church, New Sutton, was laid by the Earl of Egmont. The portion of the church which is now being proceeded with, the chancel and the nave, is intended to accommodate about 300 persons, and will cost from £2500 to £2600. When wholly completed the church will hold 500 persons.

A tablet, in Carrara marble, was erected in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral on Tuesday, to perpetuate the memory of Lieutenant and Adjutant G. A. Colvill, Lieutenant T. F. C. Armstrong, Sergeant and Orderly Room-Clerk S. Julian, and twelve rank and file, who died while serving with the 1st Battalion 3rd East Kent Regiment (The Buffs) in the campaign in the Malay Peninsula; also in memory of Captain H. J. M. Williams, Lieutenant B. E. Mason, Second Lieutenant C. E. Mason, Second Lieutenant G. R. J. Evelyn, and twenty-seven rank and file, who fell while serving with the 2nd Battalion 3rd East Kent Regiment (The Buffs) in the Zulu war. The monument has been subscribed for by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment.

The Bishop of Durham has issued a pastoral letter on the co-operation of laymen in Church work. His Lordship has decided to license lay readers to work under the authority of parochial clergymen, with the object of enlisting the zeal of earnest laymen who either have independent means or are earning their livelihood by hand or brain, but are desirous of helping in Church work for love of that work without payment. The Bishop hopes that by this means parish priests may be able to check the tendency towards Congregationalism which appears to threaten a real danger to the Church of England. Clergymen in charge of populous or straggling parishes are tempted to concentrate time and energy on their congregations to the neglect of the wider interests of their parishes. His Lordship proposes to admit lay readers to their office by an appropriate service in his episcopal chapel or elsewhere, as most convenient.

The ancient Church of St. Nicholas, Stretton, was reopened on the 19th inst., after a careful restoration, at a cost of upwards of £1600, about £100 of which has yet to be collected. Mr. Fowler, of Louth, was the architect, and Mr. Halliday, of Greatham, the contractor. The sermon at the reopening was preached by the Archdeacon of Oakham, the prayers being read by the Rector, the Rev. Edward Bradley (who is known in the literary world as "Cuthbert Bede"). Four memorial windows, by Clayton and Bell, have been placed in the church. The expenses of the restoration have been chiefly defrayed by liberal subscriptions from Lord and Lady Aveland, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, the Hon. Miss H. D. Willoughby, the Hon. Mrs. Tryon, Lord and Lady Francis Cecil, W. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., Caroline Duchess Dowager of Cleveland, W. Hancock, Miss Hancock, H. P. Woodward, W. Bradley, and others. About £80 was collected at the reopening service, which was followed by a lunch, given by the Rector and Mrs. Bradley, in the school-room.

## ART NOTES.

Mr. Henry Woods, painter, and Mr. G. F. Bodley, architect, have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

The Lord Mayor has granted the use of the Egyptian Hall on Feb. 28 next for a conversazione for the purpose of promoting the interests of the City of London Society of Artists, and exhibiting sketches and works of art to be balloted for among the Fellows and subscribers to the society.

The *Sussex Advertiser* announces that the Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, the Earl of Chichester, has consented to preside at the opening of the Lewes Fine-Art Exhibition on the 13th proximo. The Speaker apprehends that his presence will be required in the House of Commons.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, in distributing the Science and Art prizes in Glasgow, alluded to the fact that he was a fellow-student in Glasgow with David Livingstone, Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir Andrew Ramsay, of the Geological Survey, and other men who had risen to eminence.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Electoral Reform Bill, as amended by the Senate, without discussion.

## GERMANY.

On the 20th inst. the Court festivities of the season were ushered in by the holding of a Chapter of the Black Eagle.

In yesterday week's sitting of the German Parliament Clause 1 of the Bill relative to the incorporation of Hamburg in the Zollverein was adopted, in accordance with the proposals of the committee, the House previously rejecting an amendment to this clause, moved by Herr Haenel, for the purpose of reserving the rights of the city of Hamburg. The discussion of the bill was continued next day. Clause 2, which authorises a grant of 40,000,000 marks from the Imperial funds to defray the expenses of the incorporation, was adopted by 171 votes against 102; and the remainder of the bill was agreed to without modification, together with the resolution moved by the committee.

In the German Parliament on Tuesday a debate took place on the Royal Rescript of the 4th inst. Prince Bismarck, in defending it, said that the formula, "The King reigns but does not govern," did not apply in Prussia, and was in contradiction with her institutions. In the Ministry the King commanded, and the Ministers obeyed. A tumult ensued, when the Prince said that no one could charge him with cowardice, and the uproar increased when, advancing towards the Extreme Left, he exclaimed in a loud voice: "The untruthfulness of your statements that I am a coward should make you blush to the roots of your hair." Professor Haenel, by whom the debate had been introduced, said he had made no allusion involving a charge of cowardice. He could only assume, therefore, that the Prince required such an assertion for the basis of his remarks, and had himself drawn that interpretation. Prince Bismarck replied that he could not accept the reproach. The accusation that he had sought the cover of the King's name in order to escape responsibility was a charge of cowardice. Correspondents in describing the scene say it was such as probably had never before been witnessed in the German Parliament.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Education Committee of the Upper Chamber of Austria has reported in favour of radical modifications in the scheme for the Prague University. The alterations are altogether favourable to the German element, recommending among other things that all Czech students should, on entering the service of the State, pass an examination in German.

In the Upper House on Tuesday the Government presented a bill for amending some of the provisions of the Elementary Schools Law. The bill, in its preamble, declares that the object of elementary schools is to give religious and moral education; and it goes on to provide that, after completing their sixth year of schooling, children may, under certain circumstances, be partially relieved from further attendance. The House afterwards adopted provisionally the commercial convention with France.

On Monday, in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, M. Tisza, the Minister President, replied to the interpellation of M. Helfy with regard to the disturbances in Southern Dalmatia. The Minister's statement was loudly applauded, and the House resolved to take formal note of his declarations.

## RUSSIA.

The 19th inst. was the fête of the Epiphany. The usual ceremony of blessing the water of the Neva in front of the Winter Palace was performed by the High Priest, in the presence of several members of the Imperial family. The Grand Duke Vladimir represented the Emperor on this occasion. Within the Palace all the military standards were sprinkled with holy water before a large number of officers.

The *Golos* reappeared on the 18th inst. after nearly six months' suspension, having been pardoned a week or two before the expiration of the penal term.

The boys who took part in the anti-Jewish riots in Warsaw have been severely flogged in the presence of the chief of police, their parents, and the representatives of the press. The older rioters will be tried by court-martial.

It appears from the report of the Relief Committee appointed after the recent outrages at Warsaw that the total number of victims was not less than 10,000, and of these the list of families completely ruined exceeds 900.

## AMERICA.

Mr. Scoville concluded his arguments for the defence yesterday. Guiteau addressed the Court last Saturday from a seat in the witness-box. He contended that he was insane when he shot President Garfield. At one part of his speech he appeared to break down; he began to sob, and for a few seconds buried his face in his handkerchief. He soon recovered his composure, and with much effect gave a description of the circumstances attending his crime. He began the proceedings on Monday by saying that he was receiving hundreds of letters, many from ladies. He thanked the ladies of America for the many tender letters they had sent him. He also told Mr. Porter that if he misinterpreted the law he would interrupt freely. Mr. Porter, who was unwell, then began his closing address. Alluding to his physical infirmity as owing to his labour in the case, and referring to Guiteau's warning, he said that the whole trial had been conducted at the convenience of the prisoner and his counsel. He described the prisoner in strong language and analyzed his conduct. Guiteau occasionally interrupted him; and finally Mr. Scoville said that Mr. Porter was misrepresenting the testimony. This caused a controversy between the counsel. Mr. Porter spoke for three hours. Then, complaining of illness, his argument was suspended till Tuesday.

A strong feeling is being manifested throughout the country against the continuance of polygamy in Utah, and meetings in favour of its suppression have been held in several of the principal cities. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported a bill for the suppression of polygamy, and depriving polygamists of their rights of citizenship.

The Legislature of Iowa have elected the Republican candidates, Messrs. James F. Wilson, and J. W. McDill, as United States Senators for that State.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States last year is officially estimated at 719,000.

## CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne landed at Halifax on Saturday, after having had a stormy passage from England. He suffered but little from sea-sickness. A very large number of persons, including the principal civil and military officials, greeted his Excellency on his arrival, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the citadel. A guard of honour from the 19th Regiment escorted him to the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. After dinner the Marquis left by special train for Ottawa.

The Provincial Council of Nova Scotia was opened at Halifax on Thursday week by the Hon. Adams G. Archibald, the Lieutenant-Governor, who, in his speech on the occasion, referred to the prosperous condition of the province.

The Legislature of British Columbia has been summoned to meet on the 23rd of next month.

## AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., the Agent-General for New South Wales, has received a telegram from Sydney notifying that the Government of New South Wales have issued a proclamation prohibiting the introduction of horned cattle and sheep, fodder and fittings, into the colony from any place other than the Australian and New Zealand colonies, cattle or sheep shipped prior to the notification excepted.

The Royal Society of New South Wales, whose official house is in Elizabeth-street, Sydney, have offered a series of eight prizes, of £25 each, for the best essays on subjects relating to the aborigines, the mineral wealth, botany, climate, agriculture, water supply, and so forth, of that country. The competition is not confined to members or to residents in Australia. Four of the series of papers are to be sent in not later than Sept. 30, 1882; the remainder by Aug. 31, 1883.

In a cricket-match between the English Eleven and Eleven of New South Wales, played at Sydney, the English team were victorious by sixty-eight runs.

## INDIA.

A Chapter of the Star of India was held at Calcutta on Tuesday for the investiture of Sir James Gordon, Sir Lepel Griffin, and the Nawab of Bhawalpore.

The Earl of Ilchester and the Earl of Durham were present at a fancy ball given on the last day of 1881 by the Governor of Bombay. Lord and Lady Lawrence have been staying with the Lieutenant-Governor at Lahore.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

The state of affairs in Basutoland is disquieting. The chief Masupha persists in his refusal to restore the cattle taken from the loyal Basutos. Letsea, the Basuto paramount chief, has occupied the famous stronghold Thaba Bosigo. It is believed that this has been the result of an arrangement with Masupha, who was in occupation.

M. Louis Blanc is seriously ill, and has been ordered by his physicians to leave Paris for the country.

Madame Montauban, widow of General Count de Palikao, of the Chinese Summer Palace celebrity, died on Monday, aged eighty.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that Mr. Arthur E. Havelock, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the West Africa Settlements, is to be also her Majesty's Consul for the Republic of Liberia.

The Serbian Skupstchina was opened on Sunday by Prince Milan, who, in his speech from the Throne, referred to the cordial relations existing between the Principality and the European Powers, and spoke of the measures for internal reform to be shortly presented.

The Roumanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies re-assembled on Monday after the recess. M. Rosetti, the Minister of the Interior, announced in the Chamber that he had resigned office. M. Theodore Bratiano, the elder brother of M. John Bratiano, the Premier, died on Sunday.

Information has been received at Bombay confirming the rumour of a plot to assassinate the Prime Minister of Nepal. Twenty-one of the conspirators had been summarily executed. Fearing the outbreak of disturbances in Nepal, the British outposts at Segowlia had been strengthened.

Traces of Lieutenant De Long and his missing companions of the Jeannette have been found by searchers who have gone in an easterly direction from the mouth of the Lena. In places marked by cairns have been found a ship's log and several instruments, as well as some of the Lieutenant's letters.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains the following:—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Philippo, Esq. (Chief Justice of Gibraltar), to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong-Kong; Hugh Riley Semper, Esq. (a Puisne Judge of the Colony of British Guiana), to be the Chief Justice of Gibraltar; and Francis Fleming, Esq. (Attorney-General of Barbados), to be a Puisne Judge of the Colony of British Guiana.

## GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi once more, after twenty-two years, went over—or, rather, was taken—to Naples on Saturday last.

A description in the *Daily News* says:—"Garibaldi lies stretched in a half-sitting posture in an invalid chair, wrapped in a fawn-coloured mantle. Around him, in attitudes of evident solicitude, stand his wife, his sons, the physicians, and some young ladies. A parasol is held over his head, for the sun is hot. Little Manlio, whose golden locks, flowing down to his shoulders, are surmounted by a high-crowned, soft felt hat, looks about him with evident interest. Menotti advances and bows repeatedly in answer to the continued cheering. It is a short but all too noisy quarter of an hour for an invalid. He is about to be transferred from the steamer. We see the face of the aged hero—alas! more aged than the actual number of his years warrants. He lies immovable. He cannot turn his head. In his left hand he holds a white handkerchief, which he sometimes feebly moves in answer to the affectionate cheers. His countenance wears the waxen tint of confirmed sickness, and his eyes are cavernous. There is no sign of the emotion he must feel at again seeing Naples, returning as an invalid to seek health where he was once so strong a help. He is carried up the steps of the villa and disappears, while the cheering continues unceasingly. The Syndic, on welcoming Garibaldi in the name of the city of Naples, received the following reply:—"Naples is not only most beautiful, but also good and generous. I arrive here rather indisposed. I require rest and quiet. Pray tell the Neapolitans that I want no demonstrations, no visits, no visits at all—not even of my personal friends." He repeated these words, and to-day his wish is placarded everywhere."

It appears that, as soon as it was known that Garibaldi was worse than usual in health, the Esploratore, paddle-wheel despatch-boat, the fastest in the Italian navy, was sent to Caprera, and physicians having advised his removal to Naples, this was carried out with every possible tenderness.

A consultation has been held by seven of the most eminent physicians of Naples, who all approved of the treatment adopted by Garibaldi's physician, and praised his courage in removing the General from Caprera.

Mr. Gilbey, of Elsenham Hall, Essex, chairman of the Horse Show Committee, writes to say that through the aid of the press the committee appointed by the council of the English Cart-Horse Society, of which the Hon. Edward Coles is the president and the Earl of Powis is vice-president, have been successful in raising the necessary funds for the show to take place at the Agricultural Hall, London, on Feb. 28 and two following days. The list contains fourteen classes, with valuable money prizes; also three champion cups of the value of eighty guineas, including one cup given by the Lord Mayor of London. From the increasing interest taken in the old "shire-bred" English cart-horse, there is every prospect of a very large entry.





BEG!

FROM THE PICTURE BY E. R. JOHNSON, EXHIBITED IN MR. M'LEAN'S GALLERY, HAYMARKET.



## THE COMING SESSION.

London looks less empty. No allusion is intended to the Fog, which has filled town with gloom for many a dull day, but to the sure signs that the end of the Recess is close at hand. Regent-street and a few other West-End thoroughfares are daily becoming more animated; the Clubs are less deserted; and the demand is increasing for the best places in the principal theatres. Besides, did not Mr. Gladstone and his leading colleagues on Tuesday quit their bright, salubrious country seats for sooty London, there to hold council together by the gaslight rendered indispensable?

Whilst the metropolis has complained of the blinding and choking mantle of Cimmerian darkness thrown over it (and, may be, has cried out, not without cause, in these days of scientific discoveries, when the Fairy Queen Electricity bids fair at length to shine in all her effulgence), the political outlook at home has not grown perceptibly clearer. Though Earl Granville, in inviting the Liberal peers to assemble on Feb. 7, thought it was sufficient to intimate that "important business will be proceeded with," the Prime Minister felt called upon, in requesting his followers to assemble on the same day in the House of Commons, to emphatically warn hon. members that "matters of pressing interest will at the earliest practicable date be submitted." These pressing matters—the most expedient way of dealing with Obstruction and the Bradlaugh difficulty—have, doubtless, engaged the attention of Ministers at the series of Cabinet Councils now being held in Downing-street. But the solutions offered outside this charmed circle differ as greatly as Liberals differ from Conservatives.

Good selections have been made in the persons of the Earl of Fingall and Lord Wenlock to respectively move and second the Address in the House of Lords. In the Lower House, the Premier's choice could not fall on a better new member than Lord Ebrington to discharge the graceful duty of paraphrasing with point the Queen's Speech.

Undue stress, it appears, was laid upon the simple fact that Mr. W. H. Smith had invited his colleagues in the late Cabinet "to meet Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote"—named the second time in accordance with Sir Bernard Burke's table of precedence—on Feb. 4 at dinner. The Conservative Leaders in the Lords and Commons will, as usual, entertain their chief supporters at separate banquets on the eve of the Session; and will learn the heads of her Majesty's Speech as early as the Premier's lieutenants will.

Meantime, the unorthodox member for Northampton has announced to his congregation at the Hall of Science that he has duly received Mr. Gladstone's formal circular regarding the opening of the Session, and that "he intended to be in his place, if he could, on Feb. 7." No stronger inducement than this could be offered to ensure the attendance in their places of the Fourth Party, or rather, Party of Four, at least.

The smart and courageous, if flippant, Commander of this redoubtable Party of Four—to compare which with the "three tailors of Tooley-street" there is an irresistible temptation—has been stigmatised by Sir William Harcourt, in company with another active member of the quartet, as "the pea-shooters and pop-guns of Woodstock." The pellets Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Lytton, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolf vigorously discharged at Woodstock, on the 19th inst., may have been found sufficiently stinging by the Home Secretary to justify this figure of speech. Be this as it may, the policy of the Government both at home and abroad was assailed with great vivacity by the late Viceroy of India and the two liveliest members of the Fourth Party, whose animation has certainly done something to relieve the speeches of the Recess and the Session from monotony and tedium, for which small mercy the Liberal Leaders do not, however, appear to be sufficiently grateful.

The Ministers whose public utterances call for passing notice have spoken without disclosing anything we did not know before. Wordy as ever, Mr. Childers at Pontefract on the 19th inst. succeeded in satisfying his constituents; but his complacent speech hardly served to restore confidence in the complicated Army system, which the Secretary for War is endeavouring to reform in a piecemeal and seemingly inadequate fashion. At Knottingley, the following evening, Mr. Childers repeated the Ministerial commonplaces with regard to the pacification of Ireland, and Obstruction in Parliament; and conveyed the scarcely novel news that bills dealing with County Government and Bankruptcy would probably be introduced in the coming Session. The Secretary for War made up for past neglect of the Volunteers at Sheffield on Saturday. Laudation of Ministerial intentions, and sweeping censure of Conservative criticisms, chiefly characterised the addresses which Sir Henry James and Sir William Harcourt delivered last Saturday, at Burton-on-Trent, on the not very apropos occasion of Mr. Bass's presentation of an Institute to the town. The proximity of the date, indeed, to the polling day for the North Riding election in all probability prompted the speakers to impart much of an electioneering tone to their speeches, and to animadvert with especial bitterness on Earl Grey's letter to the electors—who have returned the Conservative candidate after all.

Amusing has it been to contrast the confident ring of these Government speeches with the pointed attacks upon the Ministry, both with regard to what has been done in Ireland and in Afghanistan, by Mr. E. Stanhope at York, Mr. Gibson at Edinburgh, and Mr. James Lowther at Batley, on the 19th inst. Vary the language as they might, the same sentiment ran through each of these Conservative deliverances, which may be paraphrased in the old lines, save that the True Blue colours are held to be spurious:—

We have many faults, but Lib'ls have but two:  
There's nothing right they say, and nothing right they do!

Which sentiment was not by any means indorsed, we need hardly say, by the two zealous junior members of the Ministry who spoke on Monday and Tuesday—Mr. Trevelyan at Bury; and the Solicitor-General at the conference of the National Liberal Federation, held at Nottingham.

The thief who, in the month of September last, removed from the house of Mr. John Derby Allcroft, at Lancaster-gate, the well-known picture by Cooper of "The Monarch of the Meadows," has at length been traced. David Atkins, Camden Town, a dealer in secondhand books, was arrested on Monday night with the picture in his possession, and, after evidence of the identity of the work had been tendered at the Marylebone Police Court on Tuesday, Mr. De Rutzen ordered a remand.

The Duke of Manchester presided on Tuesday evening at the Royal Colonial Institute, when a paper on Natal was read by Mr. J. R. Saunders, who instanced facts to show that Sir Bartle Frere was in no way responsible for the Zulu war, and urged that the colonists might be safely trusted to govern the country and take care of the natives. Sir B. Pine, who had been recalled after quelling a rebellion, said he would leave his case to history; and Sir Bartle Frere, after saying that he would leave the past to be dealt with by the future, expressed the opinion that the colonist would treat the natives well, and ought to be trusted with the government of the territory.

## The Extra Supplement.

## "BEG!"

With a pretty, childish, feminine grace of pleasant wilfulness and caprice, that is delightfully natural, this young person, in Mr. E. K. Johnson's picture, at once tempts and defies the greedy pug-dog, her especial pet, to snatch a morsel of food which she holds on a level with her own head. She has a sweet little face; and the air of vigorous determination, both in her countenance and in her gesture, promises a fine development of womanhood some ten years hence, when she may have lovers, one or several, to be teased by playing with their feelings in a more indirect and diplomatic way. But the time is not yet come, for which, perhaps, in the unconscious exercise of a social prerogative of her sex, this girl is already most innocently practising and trying her hand. The four-footed follower, adoring his mistress, and grateful for every caress or kind word she will give him, still keeps an eager eye upon the main chance of a substantial gift, which he vainly hopes to get without the trouble of raising his fore-paws in the attitude of mimic supplication. She does quite right to teach him to "beg;" for it will be a pretty trick to make him perform in the drawing-room, to amuse her Mamma's visitors; and this accomplishment will add to his value in the esteem of the whole family.

## IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday last received the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, who presented a memorial for the release of Mr. Parnell, M.P., and the other "suspects." His Excellency declined to enter into any discussion as to the wisdom of the Legislature in passing the Coercion Acts, or respecting the conduct of the Government, and intimated that in existing circumstances it was impossible for the Executive to comply with the prayer of the memorial.

Mr. Forster the same day received a deputation on the subject of the working of the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act. It was admitted that the Act had proved a success; but it was explained that more money was wanted. The Chief Secretary, having remarked that the deputation would more appropriately have appealed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that to yield to the request of the deputation would lead to the endowment of secondary as well as primary education in the three kingdoms; and to this he was opposed.

Messrs. Parnell, O'Kelly, and O'Brien, having completed their terms of imprisonment, have received formal notice of a further remand for three months. Miss Reynolds, a lady Land Leaguer, was yesterday week discharged from Cork Prison, her term of imprisonment having expired. Four lady Land Leaguers have been liberated from Limerick Jail. Miss McCormack, a lady Land Leaguer at Tulla, has been sent to prison for a month for refusing to find bail for her good behaviour.

The Marchioness of Queensberry has addressed a long letter to Irishmen strongly condemning the present agitation. She is especially severe on the lady Land Leaguers. "I am glad," she writes, "that the line is so clearly drawn between the 'ladies' and the women of Ireland. Woman's mission in society is a pure, a holy, and a regenerating one; and as an Irishwoman I rejoice that the women of Ireland leave the platform, the scenes of strife and outrage, to the undisputed possession of the 'ladies.' The latter, happily, do not seem to be very numerous, and though they may enjoy the patronage of Dr. Croke and Dr. Nulty, they succeed only in making much noise and bringing ridicule on themselves and their cause, whatever it is."

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. McCabe) has issued a pastoral, in which he says that much has already been done to redress the long-standing wrongs of the Irish people, and that time and the power of honest public opinion will gradually but surely destroy the last vestige of unjust laws, and expresses a hope that the people may not listen to the open or secret abettors of violence or to the counsellors of extravagant expectations.

It is stated that there are now nearly 70,000 applications for the fixing of a fair rent entered in the Irish Land Court, and it is thought that several more Sub-Commissioners will be appointed. At present the total number of cases disposed of each week all over the country is only about 350.

A case containing 10,000 copies of *United Ireland*, intended for circulation in various parts of Ireland, was seized in Dublin on Saturday. It had arrived by steamer from Liverpool.

A conference of the tenant farmers of Ulster was held yesterday week at Belfast. Resolutions were passed in favour of an extension of the principles embodied in the Land Act in favour of the tenants. Among the speakers was Mr. C. Russell, M.P., who maintained that the judgment of the Chief Land Commissioners in the appeal on the previous Wednesday was in harmony with the intentions of the House of Commons. He expressed a hope that the Government would be able to throw open the prison gates.

Two further outrages, in each of which a process-server was the victim, are reported from Ireland. In one case death resulted, Thomas Abram having been fatally shot in his own dwelling at Granlaghan on Sunday night, and in the other a man named Neligan was so beaten with sticks and stones, near Skibbereen, that his life was in danger.

A magazine belonging to Mr. Hogan, the Limerick agent under the Explosives Act, was broken into on Sunday night, and six hundred pounds weight of dynamite stolen. The store is near the Ballinacurry Police Barracks. Arrests have been made in connection with the robbery, and several more farmers have been lodged in prison under the Coercion Act.

The revelations of "Captain Moonlight" have caused some stir. Jeremiah and James Twohigh, two of the thirty men arrested for the "Moonlight" raids near Cork, were tried in that city on Monday. Connell, the so-called "Captain Moonlight," who has turned informer, gave evidence, describing the plans for the attacks upon certain houses, and said he had been engaged in over twenty similar raids. He produced a copy of an oath which the members of the band took, and said that the orders for the midnight attacks were given in writing. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said if Connell's evidence might be trusted Fenianism was rife in the country, and was carried on under the cloak of the Land League. The men were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

After this trial, it may be taken for granted that the informer in "Arrah-na-Pogue" will be received with particularly warm hooting on the revival of Mr. Boucicault's popular drama in Dublin next week.

There were 2629 births and 1700 deaths registered in London last week, the former having been 128 and the latter 139 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Twenty deaths from smallpox were registered during the week.

## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Rintoul, late Major half-pay 16th Lancers, and formerly of the 4th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for the Tower Hamlets.

The Standing Orders of both Houses of Parliament were on Tuesday duly complied with in respect of the Central Metropolitan Railway Bill.

We learn from the *Sussex Advertiser* that it is now settled that the next show of the Royal Counties (Hants and Berks) Agricultural Society is to be held at Brighton next June.

The first general meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce was held (by permission of the Lord Mayor) in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House on Wednesday, Mr. C. Magniac, M.P., president, in the chair.

The Albert Medal of the second class has been conferred upon Frederick Jaggars, a South Shields boatman. He had distinguished himself by gallant efforts to save life at two wrecks at South Shields in October and November last.

Another extensive robbery of jewellery is recorded, about £1000 worth of valuables having been stolen on Monday night from the trap of a wholesale jeweller which was standing outside the shop of a customer in Tottenham-court-road.

Thomas Butler, the pointsman whose unfortunate error led to the disastrous collision at the Desford Junction in October last, was tried at the Leicester Assizes on Tuesday for manslaughter, and acquitted.

A billiard-match for a stake of £1000 was finished on the 19th inst., John Roberts beating Cook by 1658 points in a game of 5000 up. Several marvellously good breaks were made by the winner.

The Postmaster-General has, it is stated, decided to introduce a bill into Parliament next Session to raise the minimum annual savings bank deposit for any one person from £30 to £100, and the total deposit from £150 to £300.

According to the request conveyed in an influentially-signed memorial, the Lord Mayor has convened a public meeting next Wednesday, in the Mansion House, to give expression to opinion respecting the persecution of Jews in Russia.

A new Townhall was opened at Fenny Stratford on Monday. The event was celebrated by a public dinner, at which Sir Philip Duncombe, of Brickhill Manor, presided. The event was further commemorated by a dinner to the poor and aged.

Mr. Joseph Fardale, Chief of Police, Leicester, has been appointed Chief Constable of Birmingham, in the place of Major Bond. There were ninety-two applications, the appointment being worth £700 per annum.

Lord Lytton on Tuesday opened a free public library at St. Albans, and in the course of his remarks drew attention to the benefits which were to be gained by a study of its contents, with especial reference to the literature of imagination.

The building which has lately been erected in the London Hospital grounds for the accommodation of the students was formally opened on Tuesday by Mr. W. J. Thompson, the chairman of the College Board.

The combined Leicestershire Hunt Ball is to take place at the County Assembly Rooms, at Leicester, on Feb. 9, under the patronage of the Duke of Rutland, Earl Ferrers, and the masters of the other five packs hunting within the county, viz.:—The Atherstone, Billesden, Cottesmore, Pytchley, and Quorn. The gathering is expected to be most brilliant.

The Lord Mayor presided yesterday week over a meeting of the executive committee of the Mansion House Fund for the Defence of Property in Ireland. A report from the commissioner, Mr. Kavanagh, M.P., was submitted, in which an outline was given of the recent successful efforts of the association to defeat the machinations of the Land League for the prevention of the payment of rent. The defence fund amounts to £17,000.

The annual meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers was held at Cardiff on the 19th inst. Mr. Edward Williams, of Middlesbrough, was elected President for the ensuing year. A discussion took place on a paper by Mr. Thomas Canning, giving an account of experiments upon coal-mines. The writer attributed several explosions, including that at Risca in 1880, when 120 lives were lost, to lightning, and suggested as a remedy the use of conductors.

A large company of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were Sir Henry Peck, M.P., and Lady Peck, Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P., and most of the principal inhabitants of the district, assembled on Tuesday evening in the new Townhall at Wandsworth for the purpose of assisting at its inauguration. The building, which is situated at the east end of High-street, and has been executed from the designs of Mr. G. Patrick, is in the Renaissance style. The task of formally opening the building was performed by Sir Henry Peck in an appropriate speech, after which the company were entertained with a concert, under the direction of Mr. R. Sparke Distin.

Sir E. Watkin, M.P., presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the South-Eastern Railway, referred to the works in connection with the Channel Tunnel, and to the formation of an independent company for carrying out the experiments. It had been agreed that the Channel Tunnel Company should give the South-Eastern £20,000 of fully-paid-up shares, besides covering the expense of the foreshore and the necessary land works, so that the shareholding interest of the railway company in the tunnel would be secured without any risk. Sir Edward Watkin, accompanied by Sir Garnet Wolseley and several of the directors of the South Eastern Railway Company, paid a visit last Saturday to the Channel Tunnel works. The party was understood to be perfectly satisfied with the progress the work is making.

Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck, M.P. for West Norfolk, has, in consequence of the depressed condition of agriculture, made a return of 20 per cent on the rents of his tenants. He has also, as has been his custom for several years past, given £200 for the purchase of warm clothing and coals for the poor of Marshland, a district in which he holds extensive property. Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., has returned to his tenants on the Blankney estate 10 per cent on their rents for the past half year; and to the tenants on the Louth and Tuthwell estates, who have suffered more seriously, 29 per cent, besides returns to a considerable amount in special cases.—Captain Jarvis, Doddington Hall, Lincoln, has returned 10 per cent to his Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire tenants on their half-year's rents.

Mr. Bourke, M.P., yesterday week explained to a large meeting of Turkish bondholders the arrangement he has made in their interest at Constantinople. A resolution was at once submitted approving of the scheme, and thanking Mr. Bourke. This was supported by a representative of the Belgian bondholders. Mr. Nelson, chairman of the committee of holders of Nine per Cent Treasury Bonds, criticised the arrangement, and moved an amendment disapproving of it, and appointing a committee to devise a new scheme. This was supported on a show of hands by only four persons, and the original motion was declared to have been carried unanimously.



# FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE EMPRESS OF CHINA.

FROM SKETCHES BY MRS. ALBERT E. PIRKIS, BRITISH LEGATION, PEKIN.—SEE PAGE 86.



1. Sedan Chair containing Sacred Tablet for the Temple of Ancestors. 2. Imperial Umbrella. 3. Mounted Spearmen. 4. Soldiers. 5. Policemen, with whips, to keep back the crowd.





THE LATE DR. JAMES EDGCOME.

## THE LATE DR. EDGCOME.

Dr. James Edgcome, who died at Upper Norwood on the 10th inst., was born at Penryn on March 17, 1806, and was educated at Truro Grammar School. He became eventually a student at Guy's Hospital, and was a pupil of the late Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent surgeon. He became an L.S.A. in 1827, and M.R.S.O. in 1828; and was surgical prizeman and gold medallist of his year. After going through the medical schools in Paris he settled in the North of England, and practised for many years in Newcastle-on-Tyne. While there he devoted special attention to the various outbreaks of cholera which occurred in England during the first half of the present century, and in 1831 was appointed Government Commissioner to inquire into the first appearance of that epidemic in Sunderland. He subsequently graduated as Doctor of Medicine at St. Andrew's University, and for the last twenty years resided in London, where he had a considerable consulting practice. He was a large contributor to the medical literature of his time, and was especially known as an able speaker, a terse and vigorous writer, and a brilliant conversationalist.



THE LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR R. MALINS.

## THE LATE SIR RICHARD MALINS.

The death of this esteemed lawyer, a retired Vice-Chancellor, and sometime member of the House of Commons, was recently announced. Sir Richard Malins was born at Evesham in 1805, the third son of the late Mr. William Malins, of Ailston, Warwickshire, and Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Pershore, Worcestershire. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1827 in mathematical honours, being sixth junior optime in the same tripos in which Professor de Morgan and Mr. Baron Cleasby were wranglers, and Professor B. H. Kennedy was a senior classic. He entered at the Inner Temple in 1825, before leaving Cambridge, but was not called by the Honourable Society till 1830. From the first Mr. Malins sought practice as a conveyancer, having chambers in Fig Tree-court, Temple, afterwards in New-square, Lincoln's-inn, and in Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn. His business as an equity draftsman ultimately took an extensive development, which justified him in assuming the silk gown in 1849, and in the same year he finally adopted Lincoln's-inn as his own inn, being admitted (*ad eundem*) a

barrister, and immediately afterwards a bencher of that society. In July, 1852, he was first returned for Wallingford, in the Conservative interest; he was re-elected in March, 1857, but lost his seat at the general election in July, 1865. In December of that year he succeeded Sir R. T. Kindersley in the post of Vice-Chancellor, and was knighted in the following month. He retired from the Bench a few months ago. Sir Richard married, in 1831, Susanna, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Arthur Farwell.

## DISCOVERY OF FOSSIL REMAINS AT LEGHORN.

We have received from Lieutenant-Colonel H. Robley, of the Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders, two sketches to illustrate an interesting geological discovery made on Dec. 20 at Leghorn, in Tuscany. This took place at the docks of Messrs. Orlando Brothers, who are building the Lepanto, Italian iron-clad (a sister ship to the Duilio), as shown on the slips, with a steamer parallel to her ready for launching. In digging the channel for the latter purpose many huge bones were found by



DISCOVERY OF FOSSIL REMAINS AT LEGHORN, TUSCANY.



the workmen excavating; then some enormous cylindrical pieces were found, and these were not carefully removed, as they were supposed to be part of a pine tree embedded in the mud. Soon afterwards they found two huge molar teeth, in perfect preservation; more pieces of bone, and then another fragment of a tusk, which was very difficult to extricate. The sketch shows the excavation made to draw out the long tusk. This was at a depth of about twelve feet under the level of the sea, the strata being formed first by a sea deposit, then by what is called here "Panchina;" further down bluish-grey clay, yellow sand, peat, and shells; some of the shells being of very rare species. The tusk is almost certainly identified as belonging to the *Elephas antiquus*, of the quaternary period, of which it is rare to find samples in perfect preservation. Its dimensions were ascertained as follows:—Length of tusk, as it is, 11 ft. 6 in.; weight, 3 cwt.; diameter, 1 foot. The exterior colour is reddish brown; the ivory when cut is very pale and soapy. The tusk has a very slight curvature, and was supposed at first to be that of a mastodon; but all indications point to its belonging to the *Elephas antiquus*, or *meridionalis*, probably to the first-named, as it is larger than any specimen yet found. The molars are very heavy. It is supposed that these remains were carried down by some stream in prehistoric times; for, as yet, other parts have not been discovered. The eminent geologist, Professor Meneghini, Rector of the University at Pisa, has examined these remains, and attaches the greatest importance to this discovery of the quaternary period.

### FUNERAL OF A CHINESE EMPRESS.

We have to thank a lady correspondent at Peking, Mrs. Albert Pirakis, of the British Legation there, for the sketches of the ceremonial procession attending the funeral of the deceased "Empress of the East," Tung-tai-hou, one of the two Dowager Empresses who were Regents during the minority of the present Emperor of China. The proper official name of this Imperial lady, who was forty-five years of age when she died, was Hsiao-Hsiao-cheng-hsien-hwang-hou. Mrs. Pirakis writes us the following account of the funeral, which took place early in November:—"Before the tomb was closed on her mortal remains enshrined in their magnificent coffin, the tablet which had been prepared for the Temple of Ancestors was brought to be inscribed. The Viceroy, Li-hung-chang, wrote the Chinese inscription; and the Chief Secretary, Pau-chien, wrote the Man-chu inscription of the deceased's name. Just before the door of the tomb is closed for ever, it is supposed the soul of the deceased imparts some of its life to the tablets in presence of the coffin. By the writing of the name (it is thought) is also conveyed an influence which would subsequently render the tablet a genuine representative of the dead in its place in the Temple of Ancestors. It was conveyed back to Peking with this idea, in a long procession of high officials and various attendants, which arrived outside the east gate of the city on Nov. 12. The Emperor went out to meet it and returned the same day; but the tablet remained outside the city walls until the 13th. The road through the eastern part of the city was prepared, as for the Emperor, by levelling and by spreading yellow earth, and banners were placed at intervals, and matting and blue cloth put up where any streets crossed, to guard the tablet from the view of the people. A notice had been sent to all the Legations requesting all foreigners to refrain from going into the streets through which the procession would pass in going to and returning from the Tung-ling, or Eastern Imperial Tombs. It seemed quite impossible to get a chance of seeing it from a shop window, or for a lady to venture in the streets, which were cleared and guarded by soldiers. Finding, however, that the tablet would pass over the Pei-yü-ho-chiao, a bridge within sight of the extreme north-east corner of the British Legation, we mounted to the roof of a cow-house at dawn of day, and, after waiting patiently till nearly ten o'clock, we were rewarded by a sight of the procession.

"First came a number of officials in their Sedan chairs, each with a large mounted retinue, all hurrying to the palace; then a number of mounted military mandarins acting as escort, in Court dress, with the usual heraldic embroidery. Then, in complete silence, came the Imperial umbrella, flag, and sedan-chair (containing the tablet), all of a most lovely yellow satin. The chair was carried by eight bearers, in crimson dresses with yellow spots; it was followed by more mandarins, and by a very effective troop of spearmen, wearing yellow jackets with black sleeves, and carrying long lances. On arriving at the Temple of Ancestors, which is within the principal south gate of the palace, on the east side, the tablet was met by some of the Ministers of State and the Princes. It was placed by a member of the Imperial family near the tablet of the Emperor Hsien-feng, on the east side, in the shrine prepared for it. Opposite to it, on the west, is the spot where the tablet of the present Empress Regent will be placed after her death. Both will in this way share in the sacrifices which are offered to all the Emperors twice a year and on other special occasions, when announcements are made of events important to the Imperial family, accompanied by the prescribed offerings."

### EDUCATION.

Resolutions in favour of the Public Libraries Act were adopted at a crowded public meeting held at Twickenham on Monday evening and attended by representatives of all classes.

The Grammar School at Crewkerne, founded in 1499 by John de Combe, has been rebuilt at considerable cost, and has this week been formally reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Bridport, as Warden of the School, attending on the occasion. The contractor was Mr. Trevena, of Plymouth.

A lecture was given at the Bedford College, York-place, on the 18th inst., at the beginning of Lent Term, by Mr. James C. Morison, to a large audience. The subject of the lecture was the higher education of women, considered in relation to women's rights and women's duties.

Highbury Athenæum, a handsome stone building in the Italian style of architecture, intended for concerts, entertainments, and public meetings, was formally opened on Monday night. An inauguration conversatione, numerous and fashionably attended, was held in the great hall. The proceedings opened with an address by the chairman, Mr. Charles Horsley, C.E., F.G.S. The musical portion of the programme consisted of selections, vocal and instrumental, from the works of Hérold, Mendelssohn, Bizet, Bishop, Haydn, Sullivan, and other popular composers.

The industrial school scandal was further discussed at the London School Board on Thursday week. A letter from Mr. Scruton, stating that he intended to bring the matter before a law court, was referred to the special committee of inquiry, with an instruction to suspend further proceedings pending the result of the action. In the course of the debate it was mentioned that Mr. Scruton had commenced an action for libel against Miss Helen Taylor. The estimates for the year were presented, showing that £679,595 will be required. The debate on the proposed sale of the training-ship *Shaffesbury* was resumed and concluded. The proposal was rejected by a large majority.

### THE NORTH RIDING ELECTION.

The contest for the Parliamentary representation of the North Riding of Yorkshire has during the past fortnight been watched by all politicians in England with a great deal of eager interest. The nomination took place at York, on Thursday last week, when the Hon. Cuthbert Guy Dawnay (Conservative), of Baldersby Park, Thirsk, was nominated by Sir William Worsley, and seconded by Sir Frederick Milner. Mr. Samuel Rowlandson (Liberal), farmer, of Newton Morrell, was proposed by the Right Hon. John Charles Dundas, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Gill. Both candidates afterwards addressed large meetings in the cattle market of York; but meetings of their respective partisans have been held from day to day, through two or three weeks of canvassing and public discussion, in many of the market towns. The North Riding is of great extent, nearly a hundred miles across from west to east; and, while the moorland districts are very thinly and sparsely peopled, the constituency includes Middlesbrough-on-Tees, South Stockton, and the Cleveland iron and coal district. There are, in all, about 20,000 electors on the register, comprising a variety of classes; but the appeal on both sides, in the present instance, seems to have been addressed more particularly to the agriculturists. Mr. Rowlandson, who is a small landowner, but renting a thousand acres near Richmond, under two landlords, stood up for the claims of the tenant farmers of this country to reforms in the laws regarding compensation for improvements of an estate, with security for tenants' capital so invested, and abolition of the power of distraining for rent; as well as control over local taxation by the establishment of elective County Boards, and other measures advocated by the Liberal party. On the other hand, Mr. Guy Dawnay, brother of Lord Downe, a considerable North Yorkshire landowner, aided by the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., the Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Mr. G. Lane Fox, and other leading Conservatives, denounced the principles of the "Farmers' Alliance," as injurious to the agricultural tenant not less than unjust to the proprietor of the soil. The North Yorkshire rural interest being chiefly pastoral, nothing could be gained there by talking of the reimposition of a small fixed duty on foreign corn; and Mr. Lowther's recent suggestion to that effect seems to have done the Conservatives more harm than good. Several great landed proprietors and peers, the Earl of Zetland, Lord Wharfedale, Earl Grey, Lord Bolton, and Lord Downe, having expressed their favourable inclination to the Conservative candidate, or their dislike of the present Liberal Government, the influence of feudal and aristocratic connections was on the side of Mr. Dawnay. The Liberal cause was actively maintained among the middle and working classes, both in the rural districts, the dales of the moorland country, and in the industrial towns of the Lower Tees. Mr. Bolckow, the great ironmaster of Middlesbrough, Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington, Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, Mr. Isaac Lothian Bell, Mr. George Howard, M.P. for East Cumberland, Mr. Milbank, M.P. for the North Riding, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., and other distinguished Liberals of the North of England, have spared no cost or personal efforts to carry this election. Several of the wealthy men of both parties, Lord Zetland, Mr. Green Howard, and Mr. Bolckow made contributions of £1000, and many others gave £500, to the expenses of the contest, while hundreds of private carriages were lent for the conveyance of voters. The Liberal colour was yellow, the Conservative was blue; and there was a profuse display of these colours in flags and garlands, and in the ribbons and rosettes worn by enthusiastic partisans, both men and women. The polling in the several districts took place on Tuesday last. The result was declared at York Castle on Wednesday afternoon, as follows—Dawnay, 8135; Rowlandson, 7749. The Hon. Guy Dawnay is therefore elected, by a majority of 386 votes.

### BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Duke of Connaught has fixed Feb. 15 for the dinner, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on behalf of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, Oxford-street.

Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany) will preside at the sixty-seventh anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, which will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Feb. 23.

Lady John Manners, who takes a warm interest in the temperance movement, assisted at the opening of the Dysart Coffee Tavern in the Market-place at Grantham on Wednesday.

Under the presidency of Lord Leigh, the annual meeting of the supporters of the Midland Counties Hospital for Incurables has been held at Leamington. The report, which was unanimously adopted, states that all the debt has been liquidated, and that there is a balance remaining of £138. There are twenty patients in the home, of whom five are entirely free, the remainder contributing from half a guinea to a guinea per week.

At a meeting on Monday of ladies and gentlemen connected with the operations of the Charity Organisation Society it was agreed, after some discussion, that a special committee on convalescent work should undertake the duty of making arrangements for the boarding out in the country of children in a delicate state of health. It was also resolved that further hospital accommodation was needed for men and boys of the better class, and for consumptive and infectious cases.—On the same day the Home Secretary made a non-political speech, the occasion being the annual meeting of the Derby Charity Organisation Society, the purpose and operations of which he warmly commended. He said that charity was one of the greatest of human graces, but, like other things, it was capable of being abused, and when it ran to waste it produced more evils than it cured. It was the object of these organisations to direct charity into the proper channels, in order that, like a beneficent stream, it might fertilise and not destroy.

At the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Monday morning, the annual meeting of the governors of and subscribers to the London Orphan Asylum, as well as the election of candidates to its benefits, was held. Mr. Arthur Haddon Capel (treasurer) occupied the chair. In the report submitted by the board of management, and which was read and adopted, it was stated that the asylum has been sixty-eight years in existence. During the year ninety children were admitted to the benefits of the home: of these eighty were admitted by election, eight by purchase, and two by presentation. In the course of the year ninety-seven children left. With those that day elected there are 535 under the protection of the asylum. Satisfactory reference was made to the educational status of the children. Contained in the document, amongst other pleasing statements, was the following:—"The demand for boys and girls from the institution to fill suitable situations on leaving is as large as ever."

The building fund of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Refuge has reached £506. Two of the subscribers have promised £50 each. The amount required to rebuild the premises, which are very old and unsafe, is about £2000. The building will be proceeded with this summer if £1000 should be forthcoming by the end of March. The refuge will be

enlarged to do more work of a permanent character. This institution may fairly claim to be not only the original soup-kitchen but also the father of the Shocblack Brigades, as in 1847 it started men cleaning boots in the streets, permission having been obtained from Sir Richard Mayne for them to be allowed to do so. It was visited in 1843 by the Prince Consort, who commended its utility and economy, and gave a generous donation. Its first general report, of 214 pages, was largely distributed throughout the country and aroused public attention to the condition of the poor at that period; and it has for thirty-five years furnished succour and timely aid to the varying wants of the needy. Last year 165,000 meals were given and 115 tons of coals.

### CENTENARY OF THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

In this era of Thrift and Providence, the Centenary of one of our foremost Insurance Societies is an event well worthy of comment. The recent fatal fire in London, and the extensive conflagrations of late in Glasgow, Bristol, and other commercial centres have only too forcibly reminded us of the risks the community daily runs from one element of danger only. In the metropolis we confide in our fire brigade, with its fifty principal stations and its 500 men, involving an annual expenditure in money approaching £100,000 (of which the fire offices contribute about a fourth), and of water no less than twenty millions of gallons; yet here in London we have from 1500 to 2000 fires every year. Fresh in our recollection still is the great fire in Tooley-street, at which Braidwood, the valuable superintendent of the Fire Brigade, lost his life, and the fire-offices lost from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000. Thus the world has warning of what fire can effect; while, on the other hand, it is encouraged by seeing what fire-offices can do. The usefulness of such institutions is apparent enough, and had its witnesses before we were born. By one company, in 1807, £200,000 was paid for loss by a fire which occurred in the island of St. Thomas, West Indies. In 1842, by the same company, £216,000 was paid to recoup the claimants of the Hamburg fire of that year; and again, in 1846, the same company discharged its obligations caused by the fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, amounting to £114,500. More recently we find the same company bearing its share of the Tooley-street fire, amounting to £130,000, of the Chicago fire nearly £100,000, and of the Boston fire £50,000. We have spoken generally of fire insurance, but have, in conclusion, adverted to the experience of one well-known and successful company—the Phoenix. This company it was which, in 1791, suffered by the great fire in Ratcliffe, and which involved it in a greater loss than had previously fallen on any fire-office. It was apprehended by some that such a commercial venture as the Phoenix then was would flinch from further contact with the flames. Far from being dismayed by this event, however, its proprietors were stimulated to fresh contributions; and from the occurrence of this conflagration dates the remarkable prosperity of this company, which revived, as from its ashes, invigorated and improved. It is this Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, which, at the close of a hundred years, after paying upwards of £13,000,000 in losses and satisfactory dividends to its proprietors, has just celebrated its centenary, and survives to afford protection from the flames that fostered its growth.

### THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. to 10 a.m. following.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. to 10 a.m. following.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
Jan. 15	30.685	41.0	37.8	90	10	43.1	38.0	SS.E.			120	0.010
16	30.846	39.8	35.5	86	10	47.0	37.9	SS.E.			99	0.000
17	30.902	32.6	31.7	97	10	39.0	32.0	SS.E. SW.			110	0.010
18	30.917	32.0	31.3	*8	10	37.8	29.9	WN.W.			71	0.005
19	30.847	36.9	35.5	95	10	39.5	32.4	WN.W. SW. S.			63	0.000
20	30.701	38.8	34.2	85	10	41.3	36.1	S. SS.E. W.			74	0.000
21	30.686	36.5	32.5	87	4	41.5	32.3	NW. N. W. WNW.			69	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.685	30.833	30.913	30.941	30.893	30.792	30.731
Temperature of Air	31.7°	42.6°	33.4°	31.4°	37.2°	39.9°	35.1°
Temperature of Evaporation	38.0	41.2°	33.1°	31.4°	35.0	38.0	34.7°
Direction of Wind	SS.E.	SS.E.	SS.E.	W.	WN.W.	SS.E.	WN.W.

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ELECTION SKETCHES IN THE NORTH RIDING.—SEE PAGE 86.

### ROYAL VISIT TO SHETLAND.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, has this week been making an official visit to the Shetland Isles. He arrived on Tuesday morning at Lerwick, in H.M.S. Lively, a despatch vessel, and inspected the local Coastguard and seamen of the Royal Naval Reserve, under the orders of Commander Le Cocq. He afterwards received an address of welcome from the Corporation of Lerwick, and laid the first stone of the new Townhall and Municipal Buildings; after which he was entertained with a luncheon in the County Hall, where Major Cameron presided over a numerous company of guests.

We present a series of Illustrations of the Shetland Isles, from photographs by Messrs. G. W. Wilson and Co., of Aberdeen. "Pray, Sir, where is Shetland?" a general officer is reported to have asked, on being introduced at a party in London some years ago to a young gentleman from that remote corner of Great Britain. Shetland is so seldom heard of and so little known that it may not be altogether unnecessary to give the young gentleman's answer. "Shetland is the name given to a group of islands about 150 miles north of Britain." Orkney and Shetland, which form one Scotch county returning a member to Parliament, were given in pledge for the dowry of Princess Margaret of Denmark on her marriage to James III. of Scotland. Previous to that, Orkney and Shetland were

ruled by the Scandinavian sea-kings. As Karl Blind, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on the discovery of Odinic songs in Shetland, says:—"To this day the Shetlanders, lying midway between Norway and Scotland, look upon themselves as a people quite apart. In character and traditions a good deal of their Scandinavian origin still clings to them." The natives insist that they are not Scotch, but Shetlanders. Ethnologists who have visited Shetland generally agree that the natives are mainly Scandinavian. Dr. Beddoe says, "The Shetlanders come nearer to the English than to the Scotch in figure and features, and even in the colour of their hair." Shetland consists of about a hundred islands, the largest being sixty miles long and forty-eight broad at the widest part.



Only about thirty of the islands are inhabited, some of them being mere rocks. Shetland, the Ultima Thule of the Latin classics, lies in the same latitude as St. Petersburg and a part of Greenland, so far north indeed that during part of the summer there is no darkness, and you may read your newspaper at midnight; while, in winter, the Aurora Borealis may often be seen. Yet Shetland, owing to the Gulf Stream, which sweeps round its shores, is by no means a land of frost and snow. The climate is as mild as that of some parts of Britain further south. M. Biot, the well-known French philosopher, who lived for several months in one of the islands, Unst, says of Shetland—"If there were only trees and sun, no residence could be more pleasant; but if there were trees and sun, everybody would wish to go thither, and peace would exist no longer." Except a few which have been carefully planted and tended in gardens and private grounds, there are absolutely no trees in Shetland. To a native of "sunny France" like M. Biot, Shetland may have seemed sunless, but Englishmen would not find matters much worse than at home in that respect. Everybody has heard of Shetland hosiery and Shetland ponies. The making of hosiery is the only manufacture in the islands. It is carried on by the women, who knit with their own hands the real Shetland shawls, gloves, and socks. The men are generally fishermen or sailors. Large quantities of fish are caught round the coasts and exported to Ireland and Spain. Strange to say, few of the Shetlanders can swim, though they are accustomed to the sea from childhood, and not only men and boys row boats from island to island, but women also. So expert, indeed, are the Shetland women at the oar that they have, on at least one occasion, challenged a boat's crew from a man-of-war to a race, and left the male competitors far behind.

We give a view of Lerwick, the capital of Shetland, the most northern town in Great Britain, and, as our Illustration shows, a quaint town, too, standing partly in the water. The town is built of grey stone, and stands on Bressay Sound, a fine natural harbour, which in summer is sometimes crowded with Dutch fishing-vessels of antiquated build, and is visited in spring by the Arctic whalers, who call to obtain hardy Shetlanders for the whale hunting, or "fishing," as it is called. Instead of spending their wages when paid off at Liverpool and other ports, the Shetland sailors generally go home for part of the winter and drill with the Naval Reserve, "keeping Yule" in jovial style. In summer steamers run twice a week between Lerwick and Aberdeen, and once a week in winter; but the Lerwick people have often to wait much longer than a week for letters from the south, as the sea is frequently too rough for vessels to reach the islands. Lerwick has a few handsome buildings, and is well supplied with places of worship, at which the Lerwick lasses make a great display, on Sunday, of the finery for which their knitting is usually bartered. Fort Charlotte, from which the view is taken, and which therefore does not appear, stands at the north end of the town. At the south end there is a handsome school, built and endowed at the expense of the late Mr. Arthur Anderson, chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Ship Company, who was a native of Shetland.

Bressay Lighthouse, which stands on the south end of the island of Bressay, serves to guide ships into Lerwick harbour or Bressay Sound. Near the lighthouse is the Cave of Bressay, or the Orkneyman's Cave, as it is sometimes called. This cave is wide enough at the entrance to admit several boats at a time, and a single one can penetrate to a considerable distance, the cavern becoming narrower as you proceed, till at last a beach is reached. From the roof of the cavern numerous stalactites hang, many of them assuming most fantastic shapes. The cavern is quite dark, and the smallest noise resounds like thunder. The report of a pistol is enough to deafen you. Emerging from the cave of Bressay, and rounding the Bard, the point in which Bressay terminates in the south, you pass some fantastic forms of rocky scenery and reach the Island of Noss.

The Holm of Noss, one of the places which strangers to Shetland are generally shown, is a small islet 160 ft. high, precipitous on all sides, and separated from the Island of Noss by a distance of 65 ft., which used to be traversed by a "cradle" swung on ropes, a cragsman having succeeded in scaling the cliffs of the Holm and establishing communication. The Holm and cliffs are full of sea-fowl. If you fire a gun the air is darkened by a cloud of them. Not far from the Holm is the Noup of the Noss, a bluff precipice rising 577 ft. out of the sea. The late Dr. James Copland, a well-known London physician, who wrote the "Dictionary of Medicine," was born in Noss.

The fishermen's huts at Stennis must not be mistaken for the regular residences of the Shetland fishermen. These huts, or "lodges" as they are generally called, are merely used by boats' crews for a short time in the summer, during the "haaf" or deep-sea fishing, which is carried on by open boats, each manned by six men, and carrying from 4000 to 6000 fathoms of line, with 1000 to 1200 hooks baited by small fish. The hooks are sunk close to the bottom, in water varying in depth from fifty to one hundred fathoms; and after resting for about two hours, the men "haul" their lines, from 12 cwt. to 15 cwt. being reckoned a fairly good haul. The fish are split open, dried on the beach in the sun, salted, and packed for export. The "haaf" fishing is exceedingly dangerous. Last summer many boats were lost, with their crews, and numerous women and children deprived of their bread-winners. A fund was opened at the Mansion House, London, for the relief of the consequent distress, and was liberally contributed to, as it deserved to be, for the Shetland fisheries are a nursery of sailors, and many of the best seamen to be found in English ships are supplied by Shetland.

Fitful Head is a bold precipice rising out of the sea to a great height. Although it is supposed that it was Foulia which Agricola saw from Orkney when he explained "Despecta est et Thule," Fitful Head is generally the part of Shetland first seen on approaching the islands by the mail-steamers from the south. Readers of Sir Walter Scott's novel the "Pirate," most of whose scenes are laid in Shetland, will remember Fitful Head as the residence of Norna the Reim-kenner, who was on such intimate terms with the clerk of the weather as to be able, according to popular belief, to obtain fair or foul winds for seamen. Muness Castle, in the island of Unst, the most northern of the Shetland group, is represented in our next Illustration, or rather the ruins of Muness Castle, for only ruins are left. This castle was, as an inscription over the door tells us, built in 1598. On a tablet in beautifully raised letters are the lines—

List ye to know this building quha began?  
Laurence the Bruce, he was the worthy man,  
Quha earnestly his airts and affeiring prayis,  
To help and not to hurt this wark alwayis.

This injunction has not been paid much attention to, for some of the finely carved stones of the castle appear to have been used for building cottages and walls close at hand. Lawrence the Bruce, it may be added, was a Perthshire gentleman, who is said to have removed to Shetland in consequence of having slain a neighbour. To the antiquarian, Unst is perhaps the most interesting of all the Shetland Islands. Even before the time of the Norseman, Unst appears to have been a place of importance. The remains of what appear to be Druidical circles are to be seen there. In Unst

the "Great Ting," or Parliament of Shetland, is said to have met before Tingwall, near Lerwick, became the meeting place. On a conical-shaped rock, rising nearly 200 ft. out of the sea off the coast of Unst, stands the Muckle Flugga lighthouse, the tower of which had to be raised 50 ft. above the rock—that is to say, 250 ft. above the sea, to render the light safe from the fury of the waves. This fact will serve to give some idea of the force of the sea there. Communication between the rock and Unst is frequently impossible, and the light-keepers' lives must be rather monotonous. A visitor, describing their quarters, mentions that the walls are papered by pictures from the *Illustrated London News*.

Scalloway Castle is represented in another of our Illustrations. Scalloway is a small town, on the west coast of Shetland, distant about four miles from Lerwick, and stands on a bay studded with numerous islands. Patrick Stuart, who in 1595 succeeded his father, Robert Stuart, illegitimate son of James V. of Scotland, as Earl of Orkney and Shetland, built Scalloway Castle, or rather compelled the poor Shetlanders to build it for him. For some time he oppressed and robbed the people with impunity, till he gave offence to the Bishop, who had him brought to Edinburgh, where he was executed. The rents of Shetland were subsequently farmed by various Scotchmen from the Crown. The memory of Patrick Stuart and of the rapacity of other Scots may perhaps account to some extent for the Shetlanders' anxiety to have it understood that Shetlanders are not Scotchmen. Be this as it may, Scalloway Castle serves to preserve the evil memory of Patrick Stuart. Before Lerwick became the capital, courts of justice, or perhaps it would be safer to say law, used to be held in Scalloway Castle, and not far off was the place of execution. In "Shetland Historical and Descriptive," by the late Dr. Robert Cowie, it is stated that so late as the beginning of the last century, women were burnt for witchcraft at Scalloway.

Sumburgh Head, the southern extremity of the mainland, or largest island of Shetland, is shown in our last Illustration. To readers of the "Pirate," Sumburgh Head is classic ground. It was on Sumburgh Head that Cleveland, the pirate, was wrecked; and close at hand are still to be seen the ruins of Jarlshoff. On the top of Sumburgh Head stands a good lighthouse, which sailors have much reason to be thankful for. Between Sumburgh Head and Fair Isle, where the commander of the Spanish Armada was wrecked, there is the formidable "Sumburgh Roost," in which the attentions of the steward are often as indispensable to passengers as Sumburgh Lighthouse is to the sailors.

### NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, INVERNESS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, going to the north of Scotland, last week, on Admiralty service, to inspect the Coast Guard and Naval Reserve stations, visited the town of Inverness, and opened the new Municipal Buildings, to the satisfaction of the loyal Provost and burgesses. This handsome edifice with a frontage of seventy-three feet, shown in our Illustration, is of the decorated Gothic style of architecture, and has been erected at a cost of £14,000. Of that large sum, £4000 was paid for certain old and dilapidated buildings, previously existing at the back of the old Townhall, the site upon which the present structure is built. A liberal bequest of £5000, by the late Mr. Duncan Grant, of Bught, was the first occasion of the magistrates and burgesses discovering the old Townhall was not suitable to the present age. It was just at the principal entrance that the famous "Clachnacuddin," or "Stone of Tubs," used to stand; so called from the traditional fact that on this stone women rested their water buckets, when conveying to their homes water from the river, about 150 yards distant. This stone is now placed under the sink of the Forbes Memorial Fountain, in the same manner as the old Coronation Stone, removed from Scone Palace, now rests under the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey.

All architects resident in the burgh were invited to submit plans; but those of Mr. William Lawrie were selected for the Municipal Buildings. The Forbes Memorial Fountain originated in the bequest of £500 by the late Dr. Forbes, a citizen of Inverness. It has been erected in the centre of the paved square immediately in front of the principal entrance to the new Townhall.

### THE SAILOR PRINCES IN THE EAST.

The Illustration represents the Flying Squadron, consisting of the Inconstant, the flag-ship of Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam; the Bacchante, having on board their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales; the Tourmaline, Carysfort, and Cleopatra. The ships are passing through the Inland Sea of Japan—sometimes called the Mediterranean of the East—between Kōbe and Yokohama. This route was chosen in preference to the direct way to Shanghai, in order to give their Royal Highnesses an opportunity of seeing the exquisite scenery of the picturesque Inland Sea. Nothing can exceed the beautiful verdure of the hills; for the industry of the Japanese does not leave a spot uncultivated. The steep rocks are cut in terraces, some not broader than steps, just wide enough for the growth of cabbages. The passage between these hills was so winding and tortuous, and the navigation among the innumerable islands so difficult, that the ships had to anchor every night, and they took three days to clear the defile from Kōbe to Simonosaki. Our Illustration is from a sketch by Lieutenant Percy Scott, R.N., of H.M.S. Inconstant.

Another Illustration gives a view of the environs of Colombo, in the British Asiatic island of Ceylon, where the Sailor Princes of Wales and Great Britain will presently be greeted with a loyal welcome. Colombo will henceforth supersede Galle as the port of rendezvous for the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ships, going to and from India, China, and Australia. It is the British official capital of Ceylon, and a place of much commercial importance, especially for the export of coffee from the neighbouring plantations. The whole population, including both the native and the European town, is estimated at 120,000, whose dwellings extend four miles along the seacoast. The older part of the European town was built by the Dutch or by the Portuguese, former possessors of Ceylon. Many of the people in Colombo are Tamils, or Southern Indians, Moors, Malays, Banyans, or Parsees, besides the native Cinghalese. There is a railway from Colombo up to Kandy, the ancient native capital, and to Gampola and Newera Ellia, in the coffee districts.

The receptions of the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Ellis) began on Tuesday, from three to five, and will be continued every succeeding Tuesday during the same hours until further notice. On Feb. 16 a ball will be given at the Mansion House; and on the 28th an art conversation, in connection with the City of London Society of Artists, of which the Lord Mayor is the president. On March 3 the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain the Masters of the City Companies at dinner at the Mansion House; and on the 15th the leading bankers and merchants of the City, including the governor and directors of the Bank of England.

### VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE DRILL.

The official inspection of a Volunteer class, of which the members have completed a course of instruction in ambulance duties, took place last week in Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding and presenting the certificates awarded to those who had proved themselves efficient. The class, who mustered above ninety men in all, were put through the stretcher drill and field-dressing exercises by Surgeon R. T. Daniell, M.D., of the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers. Major-General Higginson, C.B., arrived to witness a subsequent drill. The class was inspected by the president of the organisation, Surgeon-General Shelton, Army Medical Department, with whom were Brigade-Surgeon Kidd, Surgeon-Major Don, Surgeon-Major A. Clarke, and others of the Army Medical Department, Captain Pringle, Staff officer, and Lieutenant M'Kay, of the Army Hospital Corps, and Lieutenant A. Maclure, jun., of the London Scottish, the honorary secretary of the Volunteer Ambulance Department. A squad of men having been told off to act as wounded, the class treated them for such injuries as the instructor directed, and soon there was a long row of red-coated Volunteers extended on mats with heads and faces bandaged, tourniquets on the arms or thighs, or in other ways treated as if their wounds had been attended to on the field. At the word of command some were gently laid upon regular stretchers, others placed on improvised stretchers, formed by throwing a great-coat over a couple of rifles, and a few were carried in the arms of their comrades. At the conclusion of the drill Surgeon-General Shelton gave an account of the work which had been done, and bore testimony to the value of the services performed by the Volunteer Ambulance Department at the Windsor and Edinburgh reviews. The Volunteer Ambulance Department, which was originated in 1876 as "The Volunteer Sick Bearers' Association," has, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, and with the friendly assistance of the heads of the Army Medical Department, now been officially recognised by the War Office. Members of the Volunteer force who join the classes are instructed in ambulance duties and the proper treatment of wounded in the field, in accordance with the practice prescribed in the official Redbooks of instruction and the system adopted by the Army Hospital Corps at Aldershot, so that in case of emergency they would be able to work with the regulars. Since the classes of instruction commenced over 1200 men have been enrolled in London alone, and 845 of these have attended the requisite number of lectures and drills, and entitled themselves to certificates of proficiency. In the provinces a large number of men have been under instruction, and over 470 certificates have been granted, bringing the total number of efficient to 1315. Allowing two men to a company, however, it is calculated that about 5000 men of the Volunteer forces should be available and competent to undertake this duty. It should be observed that this movement has been carried on without any pecuniary help from the Government.

### HOSPITAL AMBULANCE.

An ambulance-wagon built on very ingenious principles has been presented to the London Hospital, Mile-end-road, by Mr. James H. Crossman, of the firm of Mann, Crossman, and Paulin, deputy chairman of the hospital. The inventor is Dr. Benjamin Howard, of New York, who has had a large experience, both in America and in Europe, of ambulance requirements, and the builder is Mr. J. U. Burt, Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-road. The vehicle stands about 5 ft. 10 in. in height by 6 ft. 6 in. in width from the outside. It weighs about 6 cwt., and is able to turn exactly in its own length. When a sufferer has to be placed in the ordinary kind of ambulance, he has to be lifted at least four feet from the ground, a thing which he dreads extremely, and four or five men have to be employed to raise him. By Dr. Howard's plan that painful process is entirely avoided. The floor of the wagon being only about fifteen inches from the ground and a falling leaf provided, which serves as a step, the patient, once laid upon the stretcher, may be put in and taken out with great ease, and without the infliction of any pain whatever. The stretcher rests on a tramway with springs, independent of those of the car itself, and may, with its burden, be pushed forward and drawn back again with one hand. The risk of jolting is guarded against by the very easy springs on which the vehicle is hung and by indiarubber tires with which the wheels are covered. Besides the stretcher already mentioned, there is room within the car for another, which can be suspended, and by an ingenious economy of space a seat within is provided for a surgeon or other person in charge of the patients. A box under the driver's seat may be used for holding medicines and surgical instruments. The donor proposes the establishment of a hospital and ambulance service throughout London, to be worked by communication between the hospitals and the police stations on the same plan as the fire brigade system is worked. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and all the great cities of America have their ambulance services, while London is absolutely without proper means of removal in case of disease or accident, and is mainly dependent on the four-wheeled cab, which inflicts a vast amount of needless pain upon the sufferers.

### MR. JUSTICE KAY ON BUBBLE COMPANIES.

Mr. Justice Kay, in making an order to wind up the La Conception Gold-Mining Company (Limited), said:—"How the British people can be induced to subscribe to such bubble companies as this certainly exceeds my conception altogether. The company was formed, not for the purpose of purchasing Châteaux en L'Espagne, but for purchasing a mining company. The directors found that they were unable to buy the property, and then at a meeting of shareholders it was decided that either a mining company must be purchased or else the company must be wound up. More money was wanted, and then they set about the purchase of another property. That property they found they could not acquire, and then more money was asked from the credulous public in order, I suppose, to pay the expenses of winding-up and to equalise the calls on the shareholders. I do not want to encourage actions against directors or to induce people to throw good money after bad; but I think this is a case in which it is clear that there should be a winding-up without delay, as delay means great expense, and that the carriage of the winding-up should be given to the person who is likely to carry it on in the interests of the shareholders. Mr. Leaf holds 500 shares, and he appears to be in the position of a bona-fide shareholder; and I think the best thing to do is to make a compulsory order on both petitions, with the usual order as to costs, and a reference to chambers appointing a liquidator."

Rear-Admiral William Graham, C.B., succeeds Rear-Admiral John D. M'Crea, as Admiral Superintendent at Malta.

Mr. W. C. Mulley has been appointed secretary to the City of London Liberal Association, in the place of Mr. Sidney Smith, retired.



## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## MECHANISM OF THE SENSES.

Dr. John G. McKendrick, F.R.S.E., the newly-elected Fulmerian Professor of Physiology, gave the first of a course of eleven lectures on the Mechanism of the Senses on Tuesday, the 17th instant. In his introductory remarks he commented on the general conditions of sensory impressions, and classified the organs of the nervous system into central organs, peripheral or terminal organs, and nerves. He then described the minute structure of a nerve, and illustrated its functions engaged in the transmission of sensations to the central organ, the brain. The apparatus, which is very simple in the lower forms of life, were shown to be very complex in man and the higher animals. The element of time in all sensory operations was alluded to, and various modes of estimating it were demonstrated. In the living body muscular fibre is made to contract by a change which takes place in a motor nerve which is distributed to it. This change, again, is effected only by the activity of the central nervous organ with which the motor nerve is connected. Finally, allusion was made to the general structure of the various terminals in the tongue, nose, skin, eye, and ear. The lecture was fully illustrated by diagrams and experimental apparatus.

## CORALS AND THEIR ALLIES.

Professor H. N. Moseley, F.R.S., gave the first of a course of four lectures on Corals on Thursday, the 19th inst. He began by noticing the prevalent error, found even in books of travel, educational works, and examination papers, which regards corals as analogous to honeycomb and as built up by insects. The term "coral" cannot now be applied scientifically to any group of animals, unless it be confined to the Madreporia. At present this term covers all Cœlenterata possessing a continuous calcareous skeleton, and these do not form a natural group. After explaining the general range of the Cœlenterata, and the essential differences between Anthozoa, or sea anemones, and their allies, and the Hydrozoa, or jelly-fish, and their allies, to both which some corals belong, the Professor began a detailed account of the Zoantheria division of Anthozoan corals—viz., the Madreporia, or ordinary reef-corals, which in essential structure are closely allied to sea anemones. Of these last the anatomical structure was exhibited, in accordance with recent discoveries, including the well-developed nervous system described by the brothers Hertwig. This was followed by a description of the exact relations of hard skeleton of the Madreporia with the soft tissues of the body; and the development of a Madreporia was traced from the egg. Diagrams were also exhibited, showing the remarkable differences in the arrangement of the principal longitudinal muscles with regard to the mesenteries in various Anthozoa, such as the Madreporia and Alcyonaria. The Professor stated that the departures from a radial symmetry are so complex in the Anthozoa that it is impossible at present to form any scheme on which their genetic history and evolution can be accounted for. Light, no doubt, will be thrown on the subject by extended investigations. The lecture was illustrated by a series of photographs magnified and projected on the screen by electric light.

## COMETS.

Dr. William Huggins, F.R.S., gave the first Friday evening discourse of the season on the 20th inst. He began by remarking that though comets are not now regarded as portents, yet, in some respects, they are still great mysteries. There is no consensus of opinion as to their nature. Within a few years much new knowledge has been obtained by the spectroscopic, and from investigation of the identity of orbits of comets and of showers of shooting stars. Dr. Huggins then proceeded to distinguish between known truth and speculation. The form and appearance of different comets were shown on the screen, and photographs by Janssen and Common of the comet of June, 1881. The results of spectroscopic research were then described, showing that carbon, combined with hydrogen, exists in the cometary matter. The photograph of the bright comet of June, 1881, taken by the lecturer, extended our knowledge by showing that a nitrogen compound of carbon, probably cyanogen, was probably present, and also proved that the continuous spectrum was really due to reflected solar light. Meteorites were next considered; and it was shown that in most meteorites gases are occluded, which, if set free by heat, might present a spectrum similar to that of comets. Several hypothetical views were then considered in connection with the question whether the sun's heat were sufficient to cause the self-light of comets. The material view of the tails of comets was discussed in connection with an assumed solar repulsive force; and the lecturer mentioned the growing feeling that the phenomena of comets are electrical in their character. Finally, he referred to the alternative theory of Professors Wright and Johnston Stoney, who do not consider the bright lines in cometary spectra to indicate heated matter, but suppose the hydro-carbon gas to be opaque in these parts of the spectrum, and so to reflect to us the solar light falling on the cometary matter, giving in this way a spectrum of bright lines.

## BEETHOVEN.

Professor Ernst Pauer gave the first of a course of four lectures on Ludwig van Beethoven on Saturday last, the 21st instant. In a characteristic biographical sketch he adverted to the composer's birth, at Bonn, Dec. 17, 1770, his early predilection for music and his precocious manifestation of genius, which induced his mercenary dissipated father to urge on his musical education with cruel harshness. His first lessons received from his father included the works of Mozart, Haydn, Bach, and Clementi, which were ever after his favourites. One of his early masters was Neefe, who greatly influenced his future character. His first compositions were nine variations on Dressler's march in C minor and three sonatas. His school instruction was very elementary. He obtained a valuable friend and patron in Count Waldstein, and his social position was bettered by his becoming organist to the Court, and his acquaintance with the Breuning family. He went to Vienna, where music was highly favoured, in 1787, and finally settled there in 1792. Here he met with the brilliant Mozart and the courtly Haydn, with whom he greatly differed in character and appearance. His life was saddened by disappointments in love, and by his deafness, which he bore with heroic resignation. The influence of this calamity appears in his music, which is essentially subjective, while that of other composers is cosmopolitan in character. He died calmly, on March 25, 1827. The beautiful illustrations on the pianoforte were the Moonlight sonata, composed under the influence of his love for Giulietta Guicciardi, and the grand sonata in C major, dedicated to Count Waldstein.

Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on the Action of Molecules, free and constrained, on Radiant Heat, at the next Friday evening meeting, on Feb. 3.

Practice for the University Boat-Race has begun on the Cam; and on Monday the Oxford crew began, being coached by Mr. Kindersley over the short course to Illey.

## VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Arctic exploration, perhaps more usefully directed to surveying the northern coasts and islands, both of Asia and America, than to the romantic enterprise of reaching the Pole, has of late years been tolerably active. When the Swedish scientific expedition, conducted by Professor Nordenskiöld, having circumnavigated the whole of the Eastern Continent, returned to Europe in the spring of 1880, we gave some account of its geographical achievement, with a few illustrations of the festive welcome at Stockholm. Baron Nordenskiöld's complete narrative of *The Voyage of the Vega Round Asia and Europe*, translated into English by Mr. Alexander Leslie, fills two volumes now published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Their interest is not lessened by the more recent news of the perils and hardships that have been endured in those seas by the American expedition of the Jeannette, sent forth by Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, of New York, with a view to explore the Siberian Arctic shores from the opposite direction. Nordenskiöld had already, before sailing in the Vega, on his last and greatest voyage, which he commenced in July, 1878, performed in 1875 and 1876 two important feats of nautical enterprise, crossing the Kara Sea to the mouth of the great Yenisei river, and proving that there was a possibility of commercial traffic. Those voyages have been related in another volume; but half the first volume of the present work is acceptably employed in a very instructive historical review of all the preceding attempts and advances, during three centuries past, towards the opening of "the North-East Passage." In these successive efforts of English, Dutch, Russian, and Norwegian mariners to solve a difficult but still fascinating problem, was gained our acquaintance with Nova Zembla, more correctly written "Novaya Zemlya," and with the gulfs and inlets of the Siberian coast. The air of romance, with all the substantial reality, belonging to such ancient stories of remote adventure, is set off here by the reproduction of quaint old charts and queer woodcut pictures, copied from books of another age. We are thus prepared to follow with an accumulated interest the voyage of the Vega and her consort, the Lena, when, on Aug. 16, 1878, they reached Cape Chelyuskin, the most northerly promontory of Asia, longitude 103 degrees East of Greenwich, latitude 77 deg. 36 min. above the Equator. The small steam-vessel called the Lena was soon afterwards sent up the river of the same name; while two others of the squadron, likewise for purposes of mercantile experiment or inquiry, were dispatched to the Yenisei. The Vega, a steamer of 300 tons burden and sixty-horse engine power, specially fortified to endure the contact with ice, commanded by Lieutenant Palander, of the Swedish Royal Navy, under the direction of Professor Nordenskiöld, proceeded eastward to emerge into the Pacific, at Behring's Strait, on July 20, 1879. From the end of September to the beginning of July, she was frozen up in Kolyutshin Bay, within two degrees of longitude of the East Cape of Siberia; but it seems to be certain that, but for the accidents of the season and weather, or had the steamer got there a few days sooner, she could easily have entered the Pacific before the navigation was closed by winter. The personal experiences of the officers and crew during their long detention on that distant shore, about two hundred miles to the inside of Behring's Strait, will be read with interest, of course, but cannot be so painfully exciting as those hereafter to be told of the shipwrecked Americans from the unfortunate Jeannette. This work is, nevertheless, one of great value to the world of science, and perhaps to that of commerce, by the large amount of accurate information that is supplied concerning all the easterly portion of Siberia, its land, climate, products, and people. Everything previously ascertained by earlier parties, mostly Russian, upon the above matters, is carefully brought into view, making, with Nordenskiöld's own records of observations by himself and his staff, a very complete account of the entire subject. The volumes are furnished with several good maps, and with a great variety of wood engravings. They conclude, after the pleasant descriptions of visits to Japan, China, and Ceylon, on the homeward route, with that of the congratulations offered to Professor Nordenskiöld and his comrades in several European capitals, and, still better, of his welcome home in Sweden.

We are invited, again, to a journey *Through Siberia*, in two volumes by Mr. Henry Lansdell, who visited all the principal Russian towns and stations, traversing the whole of that vast territory from west to east, in the months of June, July, August, and September, 1879. His book, published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., deals more particularly with the social and administrative conditions of those Asiatic provinces of the Russian Empire. He went on a special errand of religious philanthropy, which reminds us of John Howard, who ended his life in Russia, having gone thither to examine the state of the prisons, with a benevolent endeavour to improve their management, and to mitigate the sufferings of those confined in them. Mr. Lansdell, like Howard, had devoted his spare time, for some years before, as a volunteer agent of Christian charity and humanity, to labours of this kind in different countries of Europe, usually taking with him, for distribution, a store of Bibles and tracts in the languages required. We see no reason to doubt that his mission was performed in a manner to yield salutary fruits, as it was not undertaken in a presumptuous or censorious spirit; and it should be satisfactory to learn that many of the distressing accounts of cruelties inflicted upon prisoners in Siberia are grossly exaggerated, if not altogether fictitious. Compulsory exile, attended in the case of heinous criminals with penal servitude, can nowhere be otherwise than painful. This is the latest authentic description of Siberia, by an English traveller across its breadth of 8000 miles, from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific coast, visiting Tiumen, Tobolsk, with the Obi, Tomsk, Barnaul, Krasnoyarsk, on the Yenisei, Ispravnik, Kansk, Alexandrevsky, Irkutsk, the Lena, Yakutsk, Lake Baikal, Troitzkosavsk, and the frontier town of Kiakhta. We can promise the readers of Mr. Lansdell's book a great deal of entertainment, combined with instruction, in the survey of such an immense field of topography, natural history, and ethnology, and in the plentiful anecdotes of wayside experience and casual observation. It must not be supposed that the author has come forward with an undertaking to be the political apologist of the Russian Government. He does not enter into any question relating to the justice of its sentences of transportation to Siberia, or to the merits of its rule either in Europe or in Asia. Two score or three score persons, among those transported in the course of a twelvemonth, are condemned for political offences. The number yearly sent off is from 17,000 to 20,000, the bulk of whom are ordinary criminals of an incorrigible type, but some 4000 are pauper ne'er-do-well vagrants, who are expected to earn their livelihood in Siberian colonisation. About 8000 of the above number, when they reach their destination, are allowed personal freedom, and these often have their families with them. The climate, within the settled zone of territory, is probably not less salubrious than that of the North-West Territory of Canada; while the industrial resources of Siberia, mineral as well as agricultural, seem capable of supporting a large population. On the whole, Mr. Lansdell considers that

the treatment of Russian convicts there is not worse than in the penal establishments of the principal States of Europe. His statements are characterised by an imposing air of precision, and are fortified by official statistics, which claim due attention from those candidly disposed to investigate the subject.

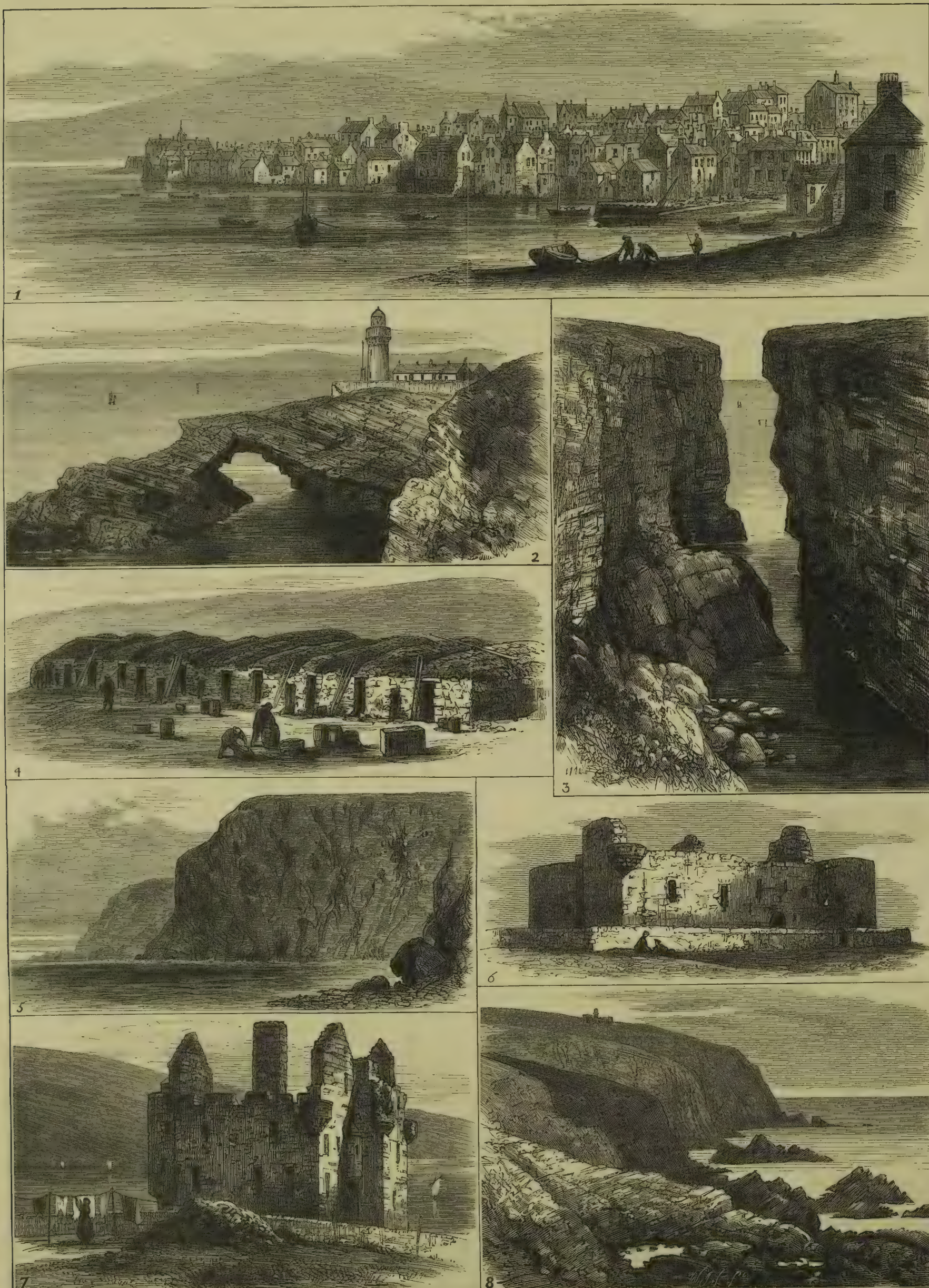
Still rambling about within the huge compass of the Russian Empire, we accompany Mr. Edward Rae through *The White Sea Peninsula*, which means Russian Lapland and Karelia; but who has ever before heard of Karelia? It is the country east of Finland, to the White Sea, opposite the Gulf of Archangel. This volume (published by Mr. Murray) is a well-timed complement, or companion descriptive piece, to that of "Siberia in Europe," by Mr. Seebohm, the ornithologist, which we lately noticed with approval. Mr. Edward Rae and "the Doctor," constituting what they called "the Expedition," in the summer of last year arrived at Kola, which is on the banks of a river and fjord opening to the Arctic Ocean, a hundred and fifty miles beyond Varde and the Varanger-fjord of Norway. Then, hiring a small steam-boat, with a Russian crew, they circumnavigated the great eastern peninsula of Lapland, examining its seacoast; but, crossing the White Sea to the Karelian shore, turned again due north, up the Gulf of Kandalaks, and traversed the breadth of the peninsula, overland and by the inland lakes, to return to Kola, whence they had started. They visited the rich island monastery of Solovetzsk, already described by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, and the heterodox town of Kem, inhabited by hardy fishermen who are "Old Believers." These Karelians are a simple, honest, strict, and sober people; "among twenty thousand poor, hard-living peasants," says the author, "apart from unlawful wood-cutting, there are three crimes annually; and of these one theft; drunkenness does not exist among them. Peaceable, domestic, and forgiving, mixed with the Russians, they have lost their energy and independence." They are a branch of the Finnish nation, but scarcely 15,000 in number; while the Russians in their country are 17,000, and the Lapps are some 2000. The country, in its natural scenery, climate, and products, seems to resemble Swedish Lapland, of which many tourists have given an account. Mr. Edward Rae and his travelling comrade got so far as Novaya Zemlya. He writes in a lively, easy, pleasant style, and his book is furnished with many woodcuts and a few etchings, which add to its attractive character.

Two very agreeable volumes, entitled *A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War*, by Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming, are published by W. Blackwood and Sons. It is not long ago since we noticed Miss Gordon Cumming's "At Home in Fiji," but it seems that book was far from exhausting the store of knowledge which she has brought home with her from the Pacific Islands. While in Fiji a French Roman Catholic Bishop appeared, who was making a round of his diocese, and as his "See" might have been truly written "Sea," he had a French man-of-war to take him about among the isles to visit the places under his charge. Miss Gordon Cumming received an invitation from Monsignor Elloi, as well as from the captain, to be one of the party, and thus to have the advantage of further experiences in the region. The result has now appeared under the title of "A Cruise in a French Man-of-War," and as the author is, at the same time, an artist, we have the advantage of her pencil, which she has employed to bring home representations of the wonderful scenery she saw. From reading, we have all a vague notion that some of the isles of the Pacific are so beautiful in their aspect, so lovely and genial in their climate, that they well merit the reputation of being the real earthly paradise; but it is doubtful if any book has yet appeared which conveys this idea so completely as Miss Gordon Cumming's two volumes. Though the isles may be Edens, man is, as at first, the Old Adam who dwells upon them. This book tells us of the fierce tribal wars, combined with cannibalism and other dark deeds, which were practised by the natives; of their strange gods, of fish, eels, sharks, centipedes, feathers, rags, and other living and inanimate things to which they paid worship. The appearance of the first missionaries on this unwinning field, and the history of their peaceful contests, often ending to them with an opposite result, in death and martyrdom, with their triumphs at last,—all this is told, and it reads more like a romance than a plain true tale. There are now schools and colleges, with a supply of native preachers, and a few pages of the book are devoted to some of their curious renderings of Scripture, and adaptations to native ideas. So many of the South Sea customs resemble those of the primitive Jews, that these people realise them much more vividly than we do living in Europe under such changed conditions. "The sling and stone," "The smooth stone of the brook," the "arrows . . . the poison whereof drinketh up my spirit," and other phrases, exactly suit what everyone is familiar with in the Pacific. Saul encamped under a tree, "having his spear in his hand," would pass anywhere as a description of an old South Sea Chief. Again, the words, "The trumpeters stood before the King," come home to them, for a native King has men beside him with perforated shells, through which they blow a deafening blast in honour of a Chief, or to rally warriors in time of war. A widow must marry the brother of her deceased husband, which is according to the old Mosaic law, and relics of this custom may be found among many primitive races. A future political importance is likely to be in store for the South Sea Islands, which is to be realised when the Panama Canal becomes a reality. This the French have foreseen, and have been already acting in anticipation of it by annexing territory among the islands, and securing coaling stations, so that they may have a centre to attract the future trade of the Pacific, and thus acquire for themselves the lion's share. They are already very strong in Tahiti, where everything is French. When M. Lesseps has pierced his second isthmus this will be on the high road from Europe to Australia, and the trade with the Pacific Isles will then become quite a different matter from what it is at present. Miss Gordon Cumming arrived at Papeete, the capital of Tahiti, about a week after Queen Pomare's death, and had afterwards the good luck to accompany the new Monarch and the French Admiral, in a grand ceremonial round of his territory, where she saw the natives en fête, of which she gives a very good account. The sacred drink, called "kava" in Tahiti, and "yangona" in Fiji (the presentation of it to our young sailor Princes formed an illustration in this paper lately), is often alluded to by Miss Gordon Cumming. In her former book its preparation is described; the process is not known to most people, or it is doubtful if they would venture on tasting. The "yangona" has to be chewed by young women, whose comrades sing wild melodies and clap their hands. The root is afterwards put into water, and then the fluid strained, which is the sacred drink. Dr. Macgregor had six ounces of the root chewed in the usual manner, and on weighing it afterwards, found its weight had increased almost threefold by the process. This statement requires no comment. The whole book is not only interesting and instructive, but, at the same time, most delightful reading.



# THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S VISIT TO THE SHETLAND ISLES.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MESSRS. G. W. WILSON AND CO., ABERDEEN.—SEE PAGE 89.



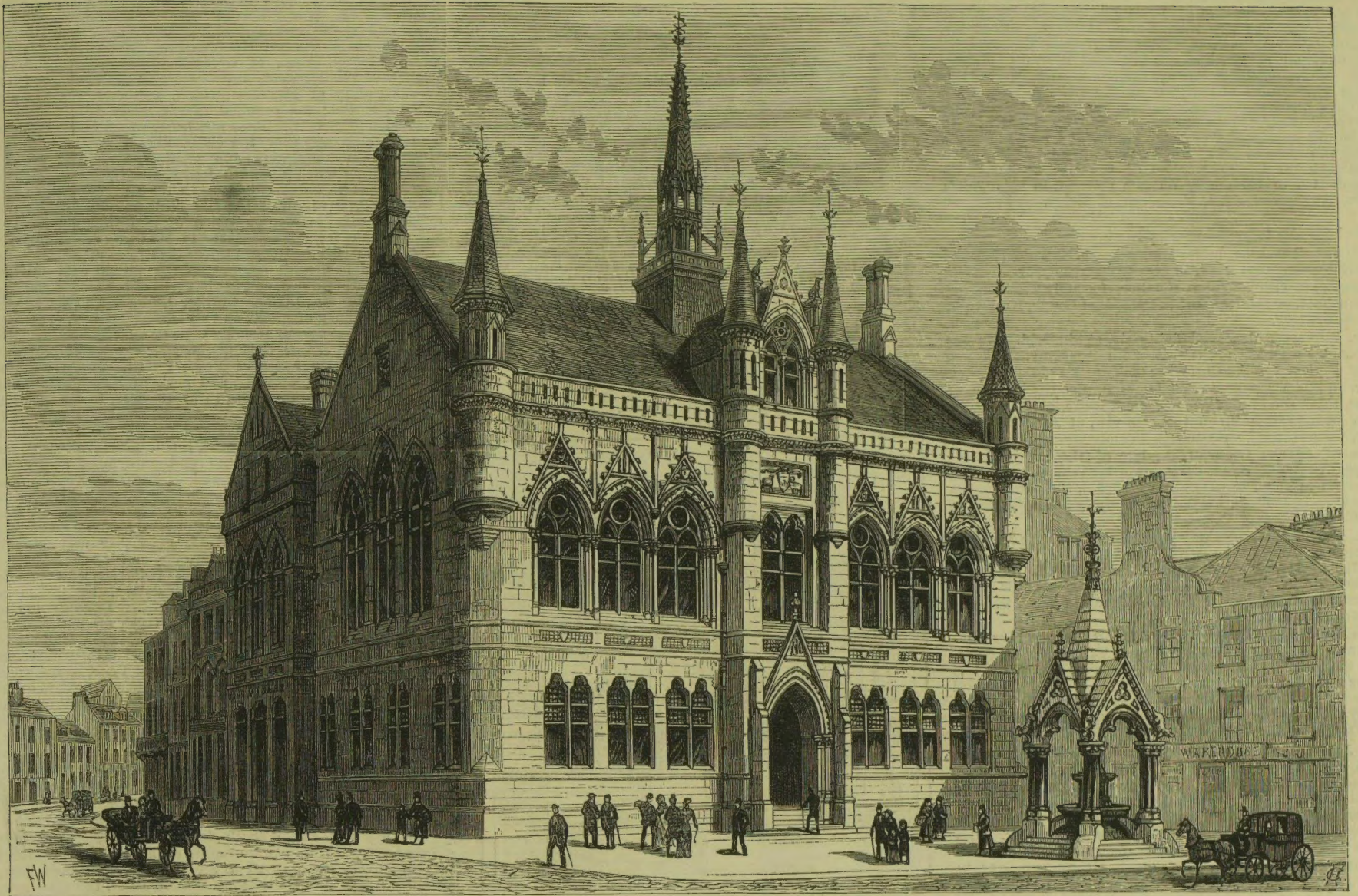
1. Lerwick, from Fort Charlotte.  
5. Fitful Head.

2. Bressay Lighthouse.  
6. Muness Castle, Unst.

3. The Holm of Noss.  
7. Salloway Castle.

4. Fishermen's huts, Stennis.  
8. Sumburgh Head.





NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, INVERNESS, OPENED BY THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—SEE PAGE 90.



THE SAILOR PRINCES IN JAPAN: THE FLYING SQUADRON PASSING THROUGH THE NARROWS OF THE INLAND SEA.—SEE PAGE 90.



## OBITUARY.

SIR W. R. HOLMES.

Sir William Richard Holmes, of the Manor House, Kilrea, county Londonderry, died at Yewhurst, Belvedere, Kent, on the 19th inst. He was born Feb. 21, 1821, the son of Mr. William Henry Holmes, of Kilrea, by Harriet Margaret, his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Brant, of Westhill, Wandsworth. Entering the diplomatic service, he was successively Acting Vice-Consul at Samsoon, in the Black Sea, in 1846, and Vice-Consul at Batoum. Subsequently he held appointments at Diarbekir, again at Samsoon, and at Monastir. In 1860 he was appointed Consul for Bosnia, and he was twice—in 1861 and again in 1875—British Delegate to the European Commission for the Pacification of the Herzegovina. He was knighted in 1877. Sir William married, in 1847, Adela Louisa, daughter of Mr. P. P. Zohrab, of Malta.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. Daniel Puseley, better known by his nom de plume of "Frank Foster," last week, in his sixty-eighth year.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Messiter, formerly commanding the 28th Foot, on the 13th inst., at Woodton Lodge, Highweek, aged eighty-four.

Mr. William Miller, aged eighty-six, at Sheffield. He was an honorary member of the Scottish Academy, and was largely employed at the engraving of Turner's pictures.

Mr. William Caruthers Little, M.P. for the county of Simcoe, third son of the late Mr. John Little, of Pitchcombe House, Gloucestershire, on the 31st ult., at Allandale, near Barrie, Canada, aged sixty-one.

General Charles Grant, C.B., late of the Bengal Horse Artillery, at Cheltenham. He entered the Army in 1819, and served in the Burmese war of 1825-6, the campaign in Afghanistan in 1839-40, the Gwalior campaign of 1843, and the Punjab campaigns of 1845-6 and 1849.

Mr. Henry Child, for many years solicitor to the Incorporated Society of Licensed Victuallers, and to several benevolent institutions. Mr. Child, who was in his eightieth year, was admitted as a solicitor in 1837, and shortly afterwards began business in partnership with the late Alderman Wise, who was Lord Mayor in 1858.

The Rev. Michael Gibbs, Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and Treasurer and Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 19th inst. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Alderman Michael Gibbs, Lord Mayor of London 1844-5, and filled many public offices in connection with Church work in the City. Since the revival of Convocation he has been elected their Proctor by the clergy of the Archdeaconry of London.

Mr. John Linnell, the eminent artist, at his residence at Redhill, at a very advanced age. He was born in 1792, and exhibited at the Royal Academy so far back as 1807, obtaining a medal in that year for drawing from life; and two years later the fifty guineas prize, at the British Institution, for landscape. He was also noted as a portrait-painter. His portrait will be given in our next Number.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wollaston, late 8th Bengal Light Cavalry, and Superintendent in the East India Company's Stud Department, on the 13th inst., at Bury St. Edmunds, aged seventy-five. He was a younger brother of the late Major Frederick Wollaston, of Shenton Hall, Staffordshire, and a descendant of the very ancient family of Wollaston, of Perton, traceable back to the time of King Edward III.

Captain Green (the last surviving military officer present at Lord Nelson's funeral), at Buckden, on the 5th inst., aged ninety-four. He entered the Army, in the 21st Fusiliers, in 1804, served in Sicily, and was with the army of occupation of Paris. In 1832 he was appointed Gentleman Usher to William IV., and was continued, since 1837, in the household of her Majesty. It is curious that he died in the very same room and bed in which he was born.

Mr. James Wyatt, of Bryn Gwynant, in the county of Carnarvon, J.P. and D.L., F.G.S., on the 16th inst., in his eighty-seventh year. He was a younger son of Mr. Benjamin Wyatt, of Lime Grove, Bangor, North Wales, by Sarah, his wife (married 110 years ago), daughter of Mr. William Forde, of Burton, in the county of Stafford, and was married, Sept. 11, 1821, to Anne Jane, second daughter of Mr. John Ainsworth, of Preston, by whom he leaves four sons and three daughters. Of the former, the eldest is Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wyatt, C.B.

Mr. Harry John Burrow, on the 21st inst., at Blomfield-road, Maida-vale, at the age of thirty-five. In him decorative art has lost one of its ablest practitioners. In every thing pertaining to mediæval armour he was a recognised judge, and possessed himself a collection, limited in extent, but very choice in quality. Mr. Burrow, among other subjects, designed the east window of Kilmarnock Church, the "Piers Plowman" of Clebury Mortimer Church. Among his works, also, were the reredos in opaque glass at Berkhamsted, and the pictures on its walls. The Townhall of Plymouth, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, and the cathedral at Bristol, are also beholden to him for the more artistic portions of their decorations.

Last year the number of emigrants leaving Great Britain for Canada was 34,249, an increase of more than 5000 over that of the preceding year.

The subscriptions to the fund which is being raised with the object of erecting a memorial, at Reading, to the officers and men of the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment who fell in the Afghan campaign have reached the sum of £1000.

As was expected, the arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada showed a very large increase in comparison with the preceding week, particularly in fresh meat, which was the largest arrival for some weeks past; there being 119 cattle, 710 sheep, 9887 quarters of beef, 1800 carcasses of mutton, and 102 hogs.

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## CHESS.

**C R O Q (Durham).**—We require the full name and address of a correspondent before examining his contributions. Your problem shall be examined if you will comply with that rule.

**T F S H.**—If Black play 1. K takes Kt in reply to 1. B to R 3rd White continues with 2. B to Kt 2nd (ch), and 3. Q takes Kt. Mate.

**W H C (Poplar).**—Thanks. Can you not arrange to furnish us with reports of your club matches during the week in which they are played?

**C B C (Bath).**—Correct, as usual. We are glad to hear from you again. Many thanks for your kind wishes.

**ALBA.**—You are right in your surmise, and the author proposes to embody the conception in another form.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 1973 and 1974 received from Va, U.S.**

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1976 received from C S Wood, John Perkins, W H Greenbrook, Eothen, H J Grant, Captain Paul Storr and Count Herbert Nieberg, J Estlin, and F W Humphries.**

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1977 received from Vander Haeghen (Brussels), E G Butler, C S Wood, T A Cottman, E J Winter Wood, C R O Q (Durham), Emmie, C B Carlon, B C M S, John Perkins, Harry Bristow, and Emile Fran.**

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1978 received from H B Cant, Penelope, Vander Haeghen (Brussels), Rosworth, A Young Hand (Rotterdam), James Dobson, E J Winter Wood, J F Macdonald, C S Wood, B H Brooks, J A Green, G Warburton, G Seymour, M O'Halloran, D W Kell, H Lucas, Harry Springthorpe, H Reeve, A Wigmore, G S Oldfield, W Hillier, E Casella (Paris), T H Holdron, S Lowndes, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, B Gray, A W Scrutton, A Harper, C W Milson, F Farris, H H Noyes, G W Law, L L Greenaway, L Wyman, W Dewse, L Falcon (Antwerp), R Jessop, Joseph Ainsworth, R T Kemp, B R Wood, W J Rudman, Ben Nevis, G Fosbrooke, Otto Fulder (Ghent), H Blacklock, Jupiter Junior, R Tweddell, H K Awdry, E J Louden, Alpha, John Perkins, E J Lines, Sudbury (Suffolk), Norman Rumbelow, H A L S, Holstein, Shadforth, Emmie, Charles A Muller, Dr F St, J Banstead, J Hall, M O Heywood, Harry Bristow, J W W, Smutch, Sirius, and L J N.**

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1977.

WHITE.

1. R to Q R sq  
2. Mates accordingly.

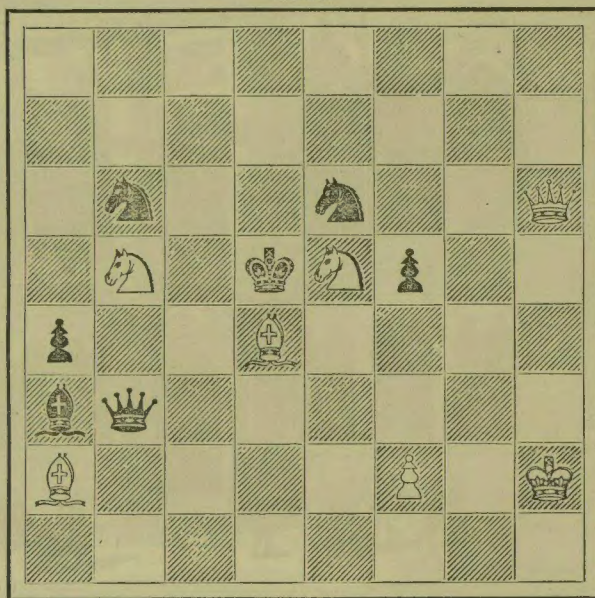
BLACK.

Any move

## PROBLEM No. 1980.

By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## THE LATE MR. BODEN.

The death of Mr. Boden has cast a gloom over metropolitan chess circles, in which, from his gracious manners and unflinching good humour, the deceased gentleman was universally esteemed. We should, last week, have appended to our notice of Mr. Boden's career a specimen of his style of play, but the brief interval between his death and the preparation of this column for the press deprived us of the opportunity. In selecting the game which follows, we have had more regard for the brilliancy of combination which characterised his attack than for the more solid qualities of patience and fertile resource he displayed in defence. Although second player in this game, it will be seen how quickly the Master wrests the attack from the adversary, and conducts the game to a brilliant termination. Mr. Boden's adversary on this occasion was Herr Schuder.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Mr. Boden).	WHITE (Herr S.)	BLACK (Mr. Boden).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	9. P to K B 4th	B to Q 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	10. B to K 3rd	Castles
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th	11. Kt to Q 2nd	R to K sq
4. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	12. Q to B 3rd	B to K B 4th
5. P to Q 4th	P takes K P	13. Castles (Q R)	P to Q 4th
6. P takes K P	P takes Kt	14. B takes Q P	Q takes P (ch)
7. P takes Kt	Q takes P	15. P takes Q	B to R 6th.
8. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd		Mate.

When a young man, Mr. Boden gave much attention to the composition of problems, and in later life often expressed the opinion that intelligent study of them is helpful to young players in exercising their powers of combination. His compositions, of which very few have been published, have all the characteristics of the style in vogue before the advent of Kling and Bayer. They have a closer affinity to actual play than is usually found in the problems of the present day, and are consequently less subtle and profound alike in conception and construction. Mr. Boden's first published problem appeared in this column on July 3, 1847, and, as it conveys a very useful practical lesson, and is probably new to many of our readers, we reproduce it here:—

White: K at Q B 3rd; Q at K B 2nd. (Two pieces.)  
Black: K at K R 7th; P at K Kt 7th. (Two pieces.)

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## THE LATE MR. BURDEN.

A brief paragraph in our last Issue announced the death of Mr. Francis Burden, a gentleman who held a conspicuous place in London chess circles for many years. It is a curious as well as melancholy coincidence that Mr. Burden died on the same day that ended the career of his intimate friend, Boden. Mr. Burden was born in Belfast in 1829, and was educated to the profession of a civil engineer. In that capacity he visited Venezuela, some fifteen years ago, and there contracted a disease of the lungs, from which he never permanently recovered. Although not in the first rank of chess-players, Mr. Burden was always a dangerous adversary for any "first-rate," and his contests with Andersen, Buckle, Barnes, Boden, Wormald—all, alas! passed masters of chess—in the good old days of the "Divan in the Strand," are remarkable examples of brilliant play. Mr. Burden had a singularly many-sided mind. He was an excellent scholar, chemist, and mathematician, and was reckoned among the best whist-players of the "Junior Portland." He was also above amateur force in billiards, and wrote on all these subjects with force and precision. For some years past Mr. Burden's delicate health obliged him to withdraw from the practice of the arts in which he was so accomplished, and from the society of his many friends in London. For these facts we are indebted to Mr. Charles Mossop.

A match between the Alexandra and Shaftesbury clubs was played at Poplar on the 11th inst.; eight a side, and it resulted in a draw.

The Chessplayers' Chronicle of last week contained a proposal from Herr Steinitz to play Herren Zukertort and Hoffer in consultation, a match of eleven games, yielding the allies the odds of two. The boldness of the challenge is somewhat qualified by an offer to take the same odds, if the recipients of this defiance think fit to give them. Whatever way such a match may be arranged, its result cannot fail to edify the chess world.

A third edition of Mr. Cook's "Synopsis of the Openings" has just been published by Mr. Morgan, 23, Great Queen-street. The addition of new variations in the open games and a more extended notice of what are called irregular openings, has called for a considerable enlargement of the original work, which has now grown into a goodly volume of 140 pages. We have not space here to refer to the openings in detail, but we can confidently recommend this little book to all students of chess desirous of becoming acquainted with the latest discoveries in the theory of the game.

La Vie Moderne, a new Parisian illustrated journal, commenced a series of chess articles in the 21st inst., under the direction of one of the ablest chess analysts of the present day, M. Rosenthal. The column will be devoted to problems, games, and news of the chess world, and the support of many Continental experts has already been secured in aid of the new enterprise. M. Rosenthal opens the campaign with two games amply, but judiciously, annotated, and a fine problem by M. Kondelik, of Prague. Among the items of news, we note that another tourney is being arranged at the Café de la Régence, for a prize of one hundred francs, offered by the proprietors of that establishment.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1879), together with a codicil (dated Oct. 11, 1879), of Colonel Joicey, M.P., D.L., late of Newton Hall, near Stockfield-on-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland, member of Parliament for North Durham, was proved in the principal registry on Jan. 17 instant by James Joicey, Esq., of Orchard House, Gateshead, the nephew of the deceased, and Charles Henry Ewen, of Blyth, in the county of Northumberland, engineer, the executors therein named; the personal effects, after deducting sums comprised in various settlements, being sworn under £678,900. The testator appoints the said James Joicey and Charles Henry Ewen, executors and trustees, and also appoints them and his wife, Rosandra Joicey, during her widowhood, guardians of his infant children. After confirming the settlements made in favour of his late brother James Joicey, and upon his wife in contemplation of and subsequent to his marriage, the testator bequeaths to his wife such annual sum as, together with the income under the two settlements already made upon her, shall amount to the annual sum of £5000 during her widowhood, and in the event of her second marriage to the sum of £1000. The testator bequeaths to his wife an immediate legacy of £2000, and all trinkets, jewels, ornaments of the person and paraphernalia worn or used by her during his lifetime, together with the housekeeping stores and provisions about the mansion house of Newton Hall. Testator devises about the mansion house of Newton Hall. Testator devises his mansion house, grounds, and park of Newton Hall, with the offices and appurtenances, to his trustees, to the use of his wife during her widowhood. He also bequeaths to his wife during her widowhood the use and enjoyment of all his furniture, plate, china, glass, books, linen, prints, pictures, and other articles of domestic use and enjoyment at Newton Hall during her widowhood, and afterwards directs certain portions thereof to be held as heirlooms with his Newton Hall estate. Testator bequeaths to his sister Jane Joicey an annuity of £300, and to his sister Mrs. Humble an annuity of £200. He recites that his late brother and himself, having made certain settlements upon or for the benefit of the children of their sister Ann Humble, and of the children of their brother, James Joicey, he makes no further provision for them by his will. Testator devises all his real estate to trustees upon trust, after the death or second marriage of his wife, as to his Newton Hall estate, his Stelling Hall estate, and his other real estates in Northumberland, on the north side of the river Tyne, to the use of his eldest daughter and her issue male, with remainders to and amongst his three other daughters. To each of his three other daughters testator bequeaths the sum of £50,000 upon trust for herself and her children, with limitations amongst them; and, subject thereto, he bequeaths all the residue of his real and personal estate upon the trusts in his will declared in favour of his four daughters and their issue. By his codicil testator bequeaths to each of his trustees, so long as they shall hold the office and discharge the duties, the annual sum of £100.

The will and codicil (both dated June 28, 1881) of Mr. James Lake, J.P., late of Newlands Teynham, Kent, who died on Oct. 15 last, were proved on the 12th inst. by Robert Lake, Richard Knight, and Benjamin Greene Lake, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £50,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury; £5000 upon trust for each of his nieces, Mrs. Elizabeth Grayling and Mrs. Hinton; and legacies and annuities to nephews, nieces, indoor and outdoor servants, and others. Chekes Court estate he devises upon trust for his nephew William Lake for life, then for his wife for life, and on the death of the survivor for his children, except his son William, already provided for by his grandfather. His executor Mr. Robert Lake is to have the option of purchasing the Newlands estate at one fourth less than the value to be fixed by valuation. As to the residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves one third to certain of the descendants of his late sister Mrs. Prentiss, one third to the children of his late sister Mrs. Denne, and one third (less £100) to the children of his sister Mrs. Robert Lake. The deceased was one of the first directors of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

The will (dated Sept. 16, 1879) of Mr. William Reynolds Anstice, late of Ironbridge, Salop, ironmaster, who died on July 28 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by John Arthur Anstice and Richard Edmund Anstice, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £44,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Helen Anstice, £1000, with power to appoint to herself any further sum up to £1500, and his wines, jewellery, horses and carriages; the residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death annuities are given to his wife's sister, and to an old servant, and legacies to his sister, nephews, and nieces. The ultimate residue he gives to his four nephews, Robert Henry Anstice, John Arthur Anstice, Richard Edmund Anstice, and William Anstice.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1878), with two codicils (dated June 18 and Oct. 29, 1881), of Mr. John Bird, late of Holly Lodge, Brook-green, Hammersmith, who died on Nov. 3 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Ellen Mary Bird, the widow, Thomas Lawrence Read, and Arthur Bird, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500 and all his furniture and household effects, and a complimentary legacy to his executor, Mr. Read. A large number of freehold and leasehold houses are distributed specifically among his sons and daughters. The residue of his real and personal property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his sons, as she shall appoint.

The will (dated Oct. 8, 1878), with a codicil (dated Oct. 13, 1881), of Mr. Edward Cushee, late of Verandah Cottage, No. 294, Holloway-road, who died on Oct. 23 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by William Hollingsworth, William Hollingsworth, jun., Ambrose James Dixon, and John Layton, the executors, the personal estate amounting to a little more than £12,500. The testator bequeaths £1000 Consols to the Great Northern Hospital; £1000 Consols to the Drinking Fountain Association for the purpose of erecting five drinking fountains and five troughs in the parish of Islington; £500 Consols each to the Master Boot and Shoe Makers' Provident Benevolent Institution, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Institution, the Metropolitan Benefit Societies' Asylum, Balls-pond, the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, the Aged Pilgrims' Society Asylum, Hornsey-lane, the Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey-lane, the London Hospital, Whitechapel, and the Industrial Home and Boys' School, Copenhagen-street; and £300 like stock to the North London Nursing Association, Camden-road.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1881) of Mr. James Henry Deakin, J.P., late of No. 3, Queensberry-place, South Kensington, barrister-at-law, who died on Nov. 8 last, at Werrington Park, Cornwall, was proved on the 28th ult. by John Deakin and Edward Deakin, the brothers, and Samuel Goodwin, the executors, the personal estate being over £6000. The testator leaves £100 to his wife, Mrs. Jane Deakin, and the residue of his estate, real and personal, upon trust for her for life, and then for all his children. The deceased was, from July, 1874, to February, 1877, M.P. for Launceston, in the Conservative interest.









ENVIRONS OF COLOMBO.—SEE PAGE 90.



1. Field Dressing. 2. Lifting Wounded. 3. Carrying Wounded. 4. Stretcher Drill. 5. Lifting Stretchers. 6. Inspecting Wounded. 7. Presenting Certificates.